

The logo graphic for MADERA consists of several overlapping, slightly offset rectangular outlines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a stylized 'M' or a series of steps.

MADERA

Mission For Relief Of Rural Economies

ANNUAL REPORT 1992



MADERA

Mission d'Aide au Développement des
Economies Rurales

Mission for Relief and Development of Rural Economies

ANNUAL REPORT 1992

Address in Peshawar

53 C 2 Gul Mohar Lane
P.O.Box 1464
U.T. Post Office
Peshawar PAKISTAN

Telephone

(0521) 45 405

Fax

(0521) 840 234

Address in Paris

3, rue Roubo
Paris 75011
FRANCE

Telephone

(1) 43 70 50 07

Fax

(1) 43 70 60 07

Edited by

Bernard DELPUECH
Samiullah TEZA
S. Homayoun SHINWARI
Odile MADJROUH
Joher Ali

Printed

DA'CHAPZAI
Peshawar

Translation

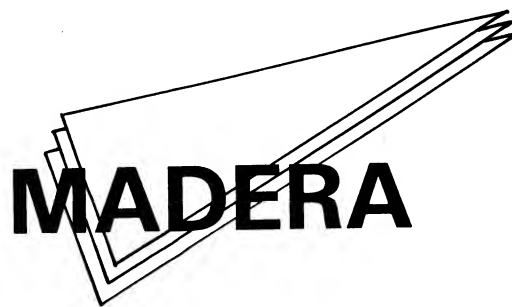
Rozy ALAM
John MYERS

Data Collection

Olivier COSSEE
Mathiullah HUSEINZAD

Photography of the cover

Construction of the way Nangalam - Want
(Waygal valley - Kunar) by MADERA

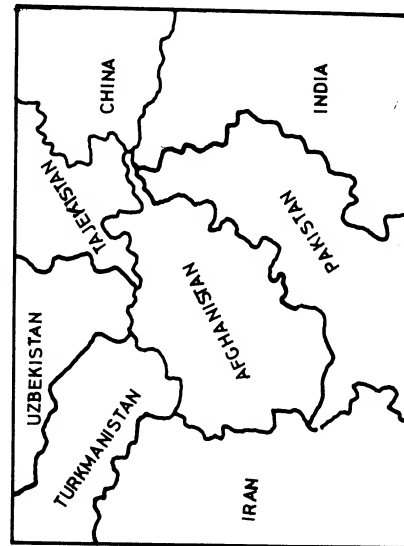
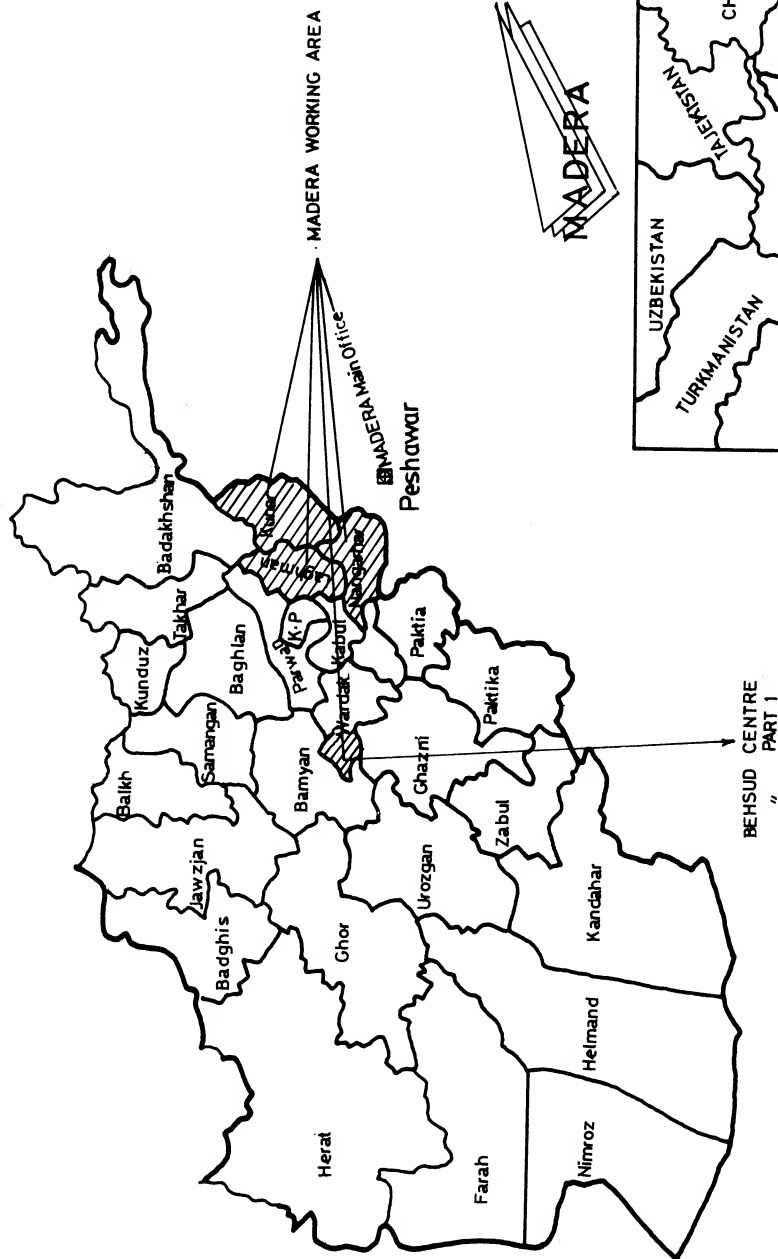


**Mission d'Aide au Développement des
Economies Rurales**

**Mission for Relief and Development of
Rural Economies**

ANNUAL REPORT 1992

AFGHANISTAN



Drawn by	M. Ashraf
Date	03.12.92

1:9000,000

MADERA's OBJECTIVES

* Contribute to the maintenance and to develop the rural economies in countries of the South, in order to help the populations to maybe better use their resources.

* Favourising the exchanges and the cooperation between the populations of the North and of the South.

(extracts of the status of the Association).

THE OBJECTIVES OF MADERA IN AFGHANISTAN

- to support the populations who stayed in their country during the war helping to resume the cultivation of the soil, the sanitary protection of the animals, the restoration of the irrigation canals as well as the mean of protecting the forest

- by these very actions, make easier the return of the refugees in their origin valleys increasing durably the agricultural and animal productions in the area of the project.



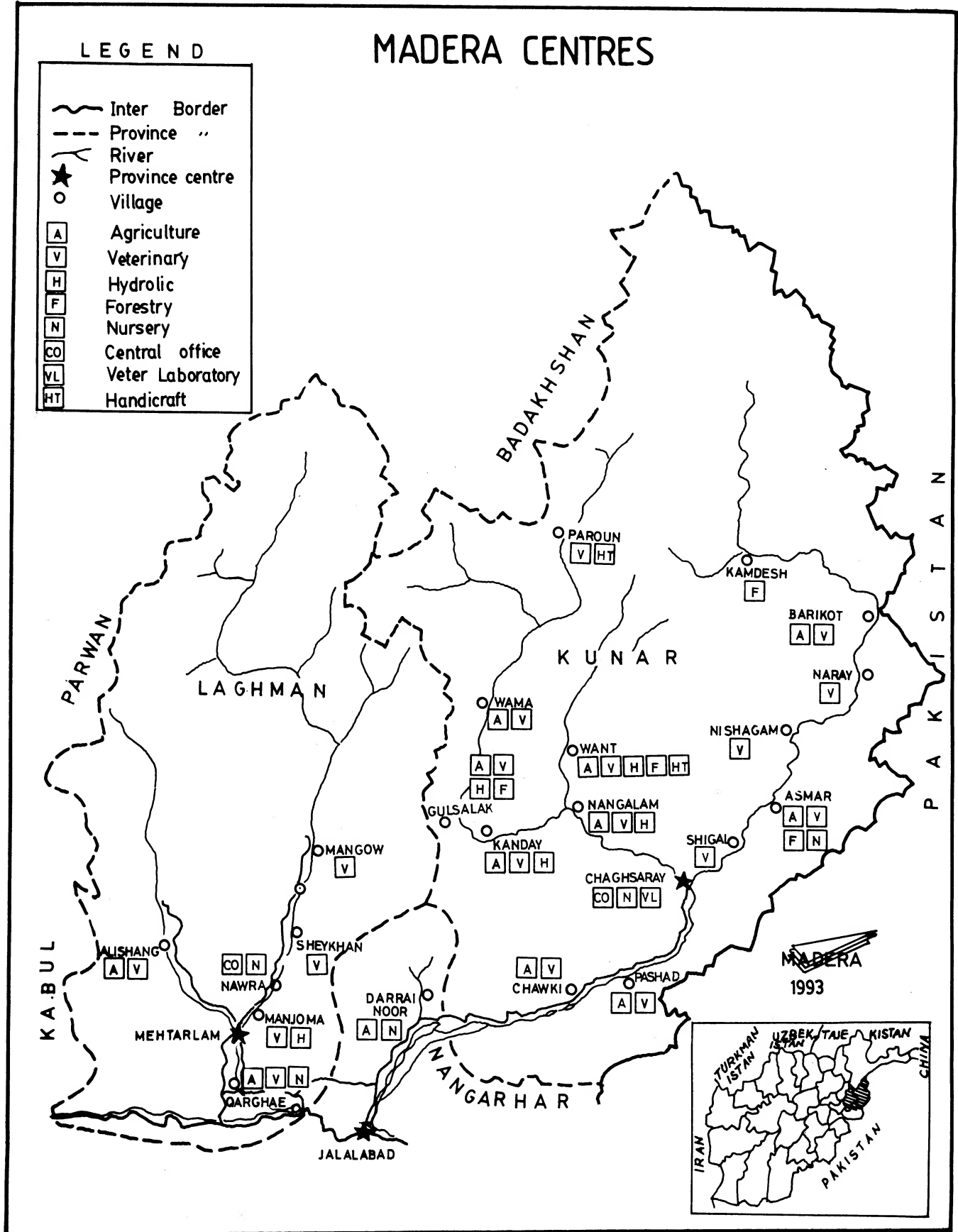
Construction of water intake in Kashkot-Shewa (Kunar)

AFGHANISTAN LAGHMAN-KUNAR

MADERA CENTRES

LEGEND

	Inter Border
	Province "
	River
	Province centre
	Village
	Agriculture
	Veterinary
	Hydrolic
	Forestry
	Nursery
	Central office
	Veter Laboratory
	Handicraft



0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

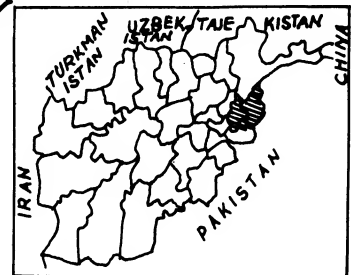


TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

CONTEXT	p. 1
HISTORY	p. 2
NEEDS AND ACTIVITIES	p. 2
PARTNERS AND STRATEGY	p. 3

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

LIVESTOCK SECTOR	p. 5
Introduction	p. 5
Objectives and activities	p. 7
Support	p. 12
Outlook for 1993	
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	p. 13
Introduction	p. 13
Objectives and activities	p. 13
Support	p. 18
Outlook for 1993	p. 18
FORESTRY SECTOR	p. 19
Introduction	p. 19
Objectives and activities	p. 22
Support	p. 27
Outlook for 1993	p. 27
HYDRAULIC SECTOR	p. 28
Introdction	p. 28
Objectives and activities	p. 29
Support	p. 32
Outlook for 1993	p. 32
CONSTRUCTION	p. 33
Introduction	p. 33
Objectives and activities	p. 34
Other works	p. 35
Support	p. 35
Outlook	p. 35

HANDICRAFTS	p. 36
Introduction	p. 36
Objectives and activities	p. 36
Support	p. 37
Outlook for 1993	p. 37
 THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CULTIVATION OF NARCOTICS	 p. 38
Introduction	p. 38
Objectives and activities	p. 39
Support	p. 40
Outlook for 1993	p. 40
 TRAINING AND AWARENESS BUILDING	 p. 41
Introduction	p. 41
Objectives and activities	p. 42
Support	p. 43
Outlook for 1993	p. 43
 EVALUATION	 p. 45
Introduction	p. 45
Objectives and activities	p. 45
Support	p. 46
Outlook for 1993	p. 46
 ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM	 p. 47
The Board of Directors and the Bureau of Paris	p. 47
The Peshawar Bureau	p. 48
Support	p. 48
Outlook for 1993	p. 48
 THE STAFF OF THE PROGRAM	 p. 51
 THE BUDGET	 p. 55

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAM

CONTEXT

In spite of the uncertain political situation the agro-pastoral program implemented by MADERA in Kunar and Laghman has been able to continue during 1992 without significant difficulties.

Some thirty agricultural, veterinarian and forestry centers which MADERA has in the preceding years instituted in these two provinces continue to function.

The change of government in Kabul in April 1992 did not lead to significant turmoil in these two provinces which had for many years been under Mujaheddin control. Being able to use the road linking Pakistan to Jalalabad via the Khyber Pass helped enormously the logistic side of the operation by considerably reducing the time taken to reach the program sites. This is particularly important for Laghman which has benefitted very little from international aid in the past due to the difficulty of access

Like other NGO's working in this part of Afghanistan, senior members of MADERA have since last June, held meetings in Jalalabad with the new governor of Laghman, Kunar and Ningarhar.

Approaches have also been made to the Consulate of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in Pakistan since June 1992, in order to obtain from the new authorities the permits required for work in Afghan territory. MADERA has not yet made contact with the central government in Kabul due to the climate of insecurity which still reigns in the Afghan capital.

The agricultural program started in 1992 in Hazarajat (Behsud region) has met with some difficulty primarily due to the impossibility of finding the necessary provisions in Kabul bazaar and insecurity on the routes leading from Pakistan to Hazarajat.

One of the major consequences of the fall of the Najibullah government was the return of the first significant wave of refugees. This return is important in Kunar where according to UNHCR, 80, 000 people repatriated in 1992.

This return has accelerated the reconstruction of homes and the rehabilitation of agricultural land. Demining operations undertaken by MADERA in 1992 with the support of the European Community, particularly around Jalabad, was aimed to permit a wide range of rehabilitation activities to be undertaken in 1993 before aiding the repatriation of refugees.

The continuing upheaval in Afghanistan limits the possibility of international bilateral and multilateral international aid. Subsequently, the role of the NGO's remains of central importance in these aid operations. MADERA is an active member of ACBAR which fulfills a vital role as a forum for discussion and deliberation between various NGO's on the sectorial and regional levels.

HISTORY

The agro-pastoral project was originally started by BIA (Bureau International Afghanistan) in the Spring of 1985 in Kunar province and spread in the following two years to the Waygal valley.

The agro-pastoral program in Laghman province started in the Spring of 1988 in the Alingar valley and extended in 1990 to the valleys of Alichang. Stemming directly from B.I.A., MADERA was founded in 1988 and by the Autumn of that year extended the project throughout the entire valley of Kunar once government forces had retreated to Jalalabad, leaving the province under the exclusive control of the Mujaheddin. In 1990, MADERA spread its activities to the Petch valley.

1991 was above all the year of consolidation of the network of MADERA centers and the reinforcement of ties with local communities. This was in order to launch in 1992 a pervasive rural rehabilitation program predominantly supported by the European Community. MADERA's plan of activity is designed to reach two goals:

- To sustain the population which has remained on the land during the war by aiding in the rehabilitation of the land, providing basic veterinary services, restoring irrigation canals, and protecting forests.
- By these same activities, MADERA facilitates the rehabilitation of refugees to their valleys of origin by substantially increasing agricultural production of both crops and livestock in the project zone.

MADERA's field of action covers almost all of Kunar province and half of Laghman, a population of some 200, 000 people. This population is composed of three major ethnic groups : the Pukhtoos are the majority in Kunar and Laghman, the Nuristanis in the valleys of Waygal, Kamdesh and Wama, and the Pachaïs situated between Kunar and Laghman.

NEEDS AND ACTIVITIES

The economy of the lower valleys of Kunar and Laghman is based on the production of cereals, principally through the exploitation of the soil, man and animal power, water, seed and fertilizer. The programs implemented by MADERA up to now have in large part answered the need for improved seed varieties which today are no longer a priority. Equally, supplies of chemical fertilizers have become more available since 1991. Today, the major problem for returning refugees is the recultivation of the fields left fallow for over ten years. The need for mechanization is urgent in order to rehabilitate as soon as possible such areas as Southern Kunar and Southern Laghman.

Irrigation constitutes another major problem, the erosion of river banks and the rising of flood waters regularly destroy irrigation canals, farmland, bridges and sometimes even villages.

The mass return of refugees in 1992 increases the urgency for rehabilitating rural and economic infrastructures. This urgency should fuel efforts throughout 1993 as Kunar has not yet seen the return of all of its' refugees. Some one hundred thousand "Kunaris" continue to live in Pakistan, mainly in the Bajaur area.

The higher valleys economies are based on livestock rearing, but are not self-sufficient in cereal production which has to be imported from the lower valleys. The needs are basically for:

- The protection of the forest which is essential for survival as it plays a vital role in soil and water conservation.
- The protection of livestock against epidemics and internal and external parasites.
- The protection of land from erosion by floods.

Taking stock of these needs, the MADERA program has progressively provided the following services over the last five years:

- In the agricultural sector: the sale of weed killers, the hiring out of tractors and threshers at subsidized prices, the promotion of kitchen gardening and the installation of powermills in close proximity to villages not having any.
- In the hydraulic sector: the protection of river banks, the reinforcement of dams and irrigation canals (masonry and gabions), the storage of Spring water and provision of clean drinking water.
- In the roads sector: the construction of a road suitable for vehicles serving the most populated area of the higher valleys of Kunar - the Waygal valley. The road helps the provincial economy by linking a livestock producing area with a cereal producing area.
- In the forestry domain: by increasing awareness and educating local populations in the non-destructive use of the forest; by the promotion of nurseries and the planting of forest, fruit and fodder tree species.
- Finally, the training and extension work carried out with the farmers are essential components for the successful transfer of technologies, particularly in the vital area of veterinary products and the future maintenance of gabions and water supply channels.

PARTNERS AND STRATEGY

Since the beginning of its involvement in Afghanistan, MADERA has deliberately chosen to establish close contacts with the local farming communities and uses the traditional organizations which normally regulate the society. These channels are the village assemblies indigenous to Nuristani and Pachaï areas, while in Pukhtoon areas MADERA avails itself of the "shura" (local council). These assemblies are comprised in an informal manner of all influential members of the community.

It is through having developed close relations with these social organizations over the last six years, that MADERA organizes its' activities in the field in such a way that they are relevant to local needs, and accepted by the local communities.

As consultative bodies in the determination of local needs, these assemblies actively take part in the selection of set objectives.

They also contribute to the execution of the program by finding and providing manpower for MADERA, contributing in part to the costs of transport, or cost of feeding of the work force. The local Mujaheddin authorities, of whatever level of importance as an armed force, have to heed the wishes expressed by the communities they themselves are part of and must contribute to the security of projects benefiting their clan or village.

This partnership developed over six years with the local populations is the best guarantee for the security of our teams and the continuation of our work.

The strength of local ties is the result of a permanent presence by MADERA in a relatively small territory.

It is derived from the approval of projects by the beneficiaries, which may not have been the case if the field of activity were more widespread.

The ability to get things done in Afghanistan, in an environment of constantly changing figures of authority and the absence of operational administrative institutions on a national, regional, and local level - depends to a large extent on a well tuned KNOWLEDGE of the political, social and cultural composition of the program site. We deem it necessary to cultivate close relations with the entire local communities on a basis of NEUTRALITY transcending individual affiliations of a religious, political or ethnic nature.

The strategy followed by MADERA for the implementation of all its integrated programs in the domain of irrigation, livestock and agro-forestry finally rests on the following two precepts :

- The participation of the local population which conditions a number of endeavors. The population benefits from a regular flow of information about the "why" and "how" of our activities thanks to a network of some thirty agro-veterinary and forestry centers from which the technical personnel of the program work.

- The training of a qualified Afghan staff is a priority in a country where the war has killed a vast number of qualified personnel, and caused many more to flee. The five geographical areas are headed by senior Afghan staff responsible for maintaining good relations between the different sectors of activity within the project and with the local population. MADERA employs 300 personnel of whom 8 are veterinarians, 7 are hydraulic engineers, 12 are agriculturalists, 7 are forestry and nursery specialists. Seven expatriates constitute the administrative, financial and technical backbone of the program.

The transfer of the administrative offices of MADERA from Peshawar to Afghanistan can only take place once viable security conditions permit it.

However the program is already mostly implemented by Afghan personnel. Two expatriate technical coordinators regularly go to Afghanistan for short missions of support, evaluation and control as does occasionally the director of the program. The management and accounting aspect of the program take place in Peshawar. MADERA has an office in Paris which acts as liaison between the field and members of the Board of Directors and our donors - in particular the European Community and the French government.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTION

Madera's work in Afghanistan is organized around the following sectors of activity :

- animal husbandry
- agriculture
- forestry
- water management
- construction
- handicrafts
- drug crop control and replacement

MADERA set up an EVALUATION UNIT in 1992 in order to analyze in greater detail the results of the program, by means of the regular collection of data.
The information in this report is mostly provided by this Evaluation Unit.

Livestock sector

INTRODUCTION

Most of the flocks in the project zone are migratory. They graze in the higher pastures in Summer while in Winter they remain in the valleys close to the villages. This movement, resulting in huge gatherings of flocks and a drastic change in diet are a dangerous element, capable of provoking rapid outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Certainly, in this sector of animal husbandry, a program of preventive action is the best course. The benefits are evaluated in terms of increased food production and growth of the local economy.

MADERA's veterinarians assisted by the veterinary laboratory in Chaghasarai, have established the prevalence of parasites and the following diseases in the project zone :



ACTIVITY OF THE CHAGHA-SARAI LABORATORY

No	PATHOLOGIES	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL
PARASITOLOGY					
1	Coccidiosis	17	14	156	187
2	Nematodirus	5	9	39	49
3	Dictyocaulus	5	1	35	44
4	Trichuris-glucose	7	18	17	42
5	Bunostomum		7	32	39
6	Fasciolosis	11	1	15	30
7	Anaplasmosis	1	5	14	20
8	Amoebae			15	15
9	Strongylus	13			13
10	Tricho-strongylus		1	9	10
11	Oestertagia	1		5	6
12	Ascaris		1	4	9
13	Cooperia			3	3
14	Monizia	2			2
15	Dicrocoelium		2		2
16	Syngamus Laryngus			1	1
17	Echinococcus	1			1
18	Marshallia Marshali		1		1
19	Paramphistomum			1	1
20	Shistosoma bovis			1	1
	TOTAL PARASITOLOGY	63	62	347	472
BACTERIOLOGY					
1	Anthrax	10	1	20	31
2	Enterotoxaemia	3	13	2	18
3	Pleuro Pneumonia (necropsy)		9		9
4	Pasteurella Haemolytica		3	2	5
5	Mastitis	1		3	4
6	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	4			4
7	Fowl cholera		3		3
8	Black-disease (Clostridium)		3		3
9	Blackleg	1			1
10	Streptococcus			1	1
	TOTAL BACTERIOLOGY	19	32	28	79
GRAND TOTAL					
		82	94	375	551

The figures show the number of positive samples per year. The samples are coming from MADERA's clinics in Kounar. The sharp increase of the number of positive sample comes from more work from the laboratory, not from an increase of local pathologies. These data do not pretend to draw a faithful image of the animal diseases in Kounar, but are nevertheless showing the scope of the problem. Coccidiosis (a protozoan parasite of the intestine) is clearly dominant. Then come bigger parasites, from Nematodirus to

Strongylus, and finally a group of low incidence parasites. It is more difficult to interpret the bacteriological data because the laboratory cannot make serological tests. Hence agalactia, newcastle disease, pox, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuropneumonia can only be diagnosed by clinical signs and are usually not appearing in the laboratory's reports. External parasites are also not diagnosed because of sampling problems.

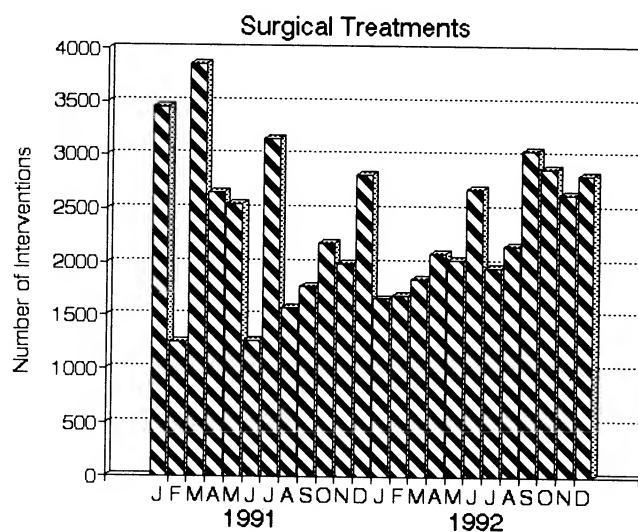
OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

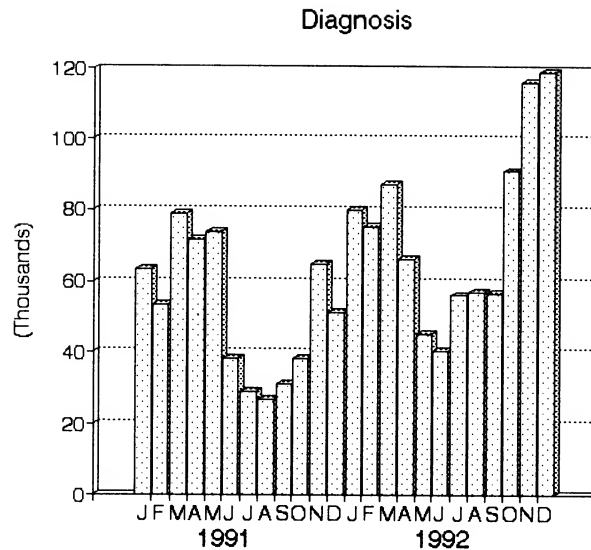
OBJECTIVE 1 : Provide diagnosis and surgical care to the flocks and herds in the project zone.

A network of 17 veterinary clinics in Kunar has been set up progressively by MADERA between 1988 and 1992 in Kunar. The treatments given by these clinics appear in the following tables :

SURGICAL TREATMENTS AND DIAGNOSIS

SPECIES	SURGICAL TREATMENTS		DIAGNOSIS + PRESCRIPTIONS		TOTAL	
CATTLE	7354	9%	71443	91%	78797	100%
CAPRINES	10512	2%	514819	98%	525331	100%
OVINS	5278	2%	245521	98%	250799	100%
EQUINES	4047	44%	5065	56%	9112	100%
GALLINACEAE	67	0%	52033	100%	52100	100%
TOTAL	27258	3%	888881	97%	916139	100%

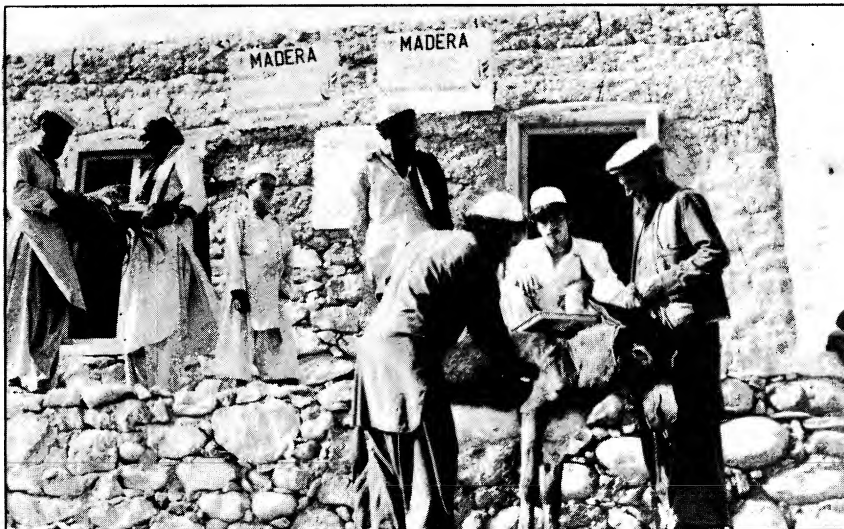




In the years 1990, 1991 and 1992 curative care - at first free, then paid for - was a way of gaining peoples' trust whilst popularizing and introducing the idea of preventive techniques (vaccines).

Surgical procedures undertaken by the personnel of the centers are free of charge. They are few in comparison to the diagnoses made by the MADERA vets or paraveterinarians. The drugs that are prescribed during these consultations can be purchased in shops under contract with the program and are administered by the livestock owners themselves.

All the veterinary personnel of MADERA (vaccinators, paraveterinarians and veterinaries) are salaried by the program and therefore do not benefit from the sale of drugs.



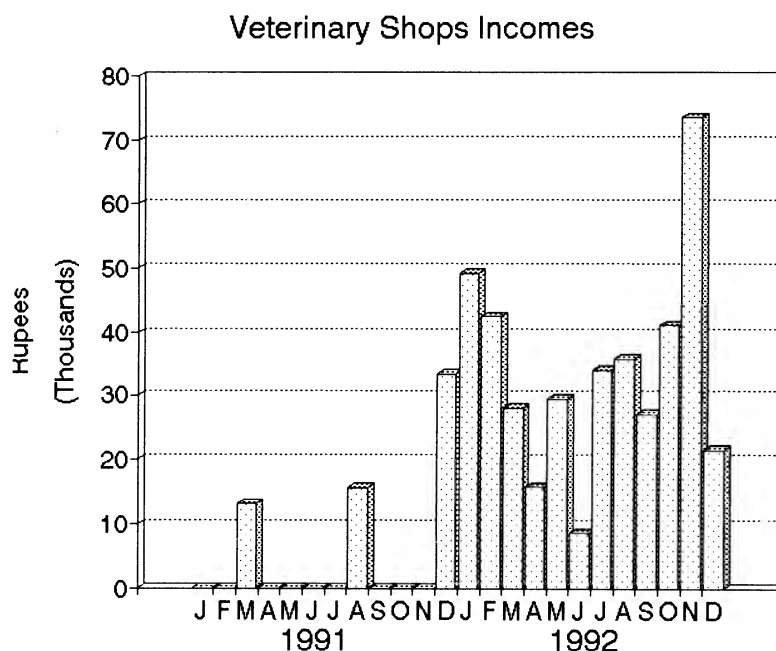
MADERA center in Qalatak

OBJECTIVE 2 : Provide the program zone with preventive and curative drugs.

The program has signed contracts with 15 shopkeepers who sell preventive and curative products (Neocidol, Nilverm, Valbazim, Terramycin.....) at a reduced price of between 50 - 70% of cost. These drugs are purchased by MADERA in Peshawar.

All the clinics have sale outlets and on average, each shop has a cash flow of 5, 000 Rs. worth of drugs per month. This sale at subsidized prices will stop in July 1993.

In order to avoid abuse, the shopkeeper cannot sell the drugs unless a prescription is written out by authorized MADERA personnel. He will then be restocked upon proof of sale on prescription when his stock has been exhausted.

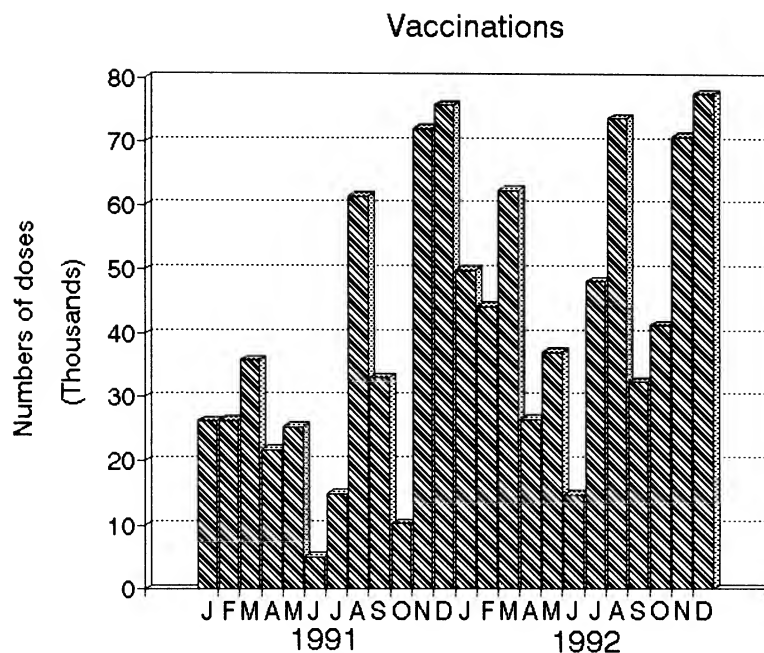
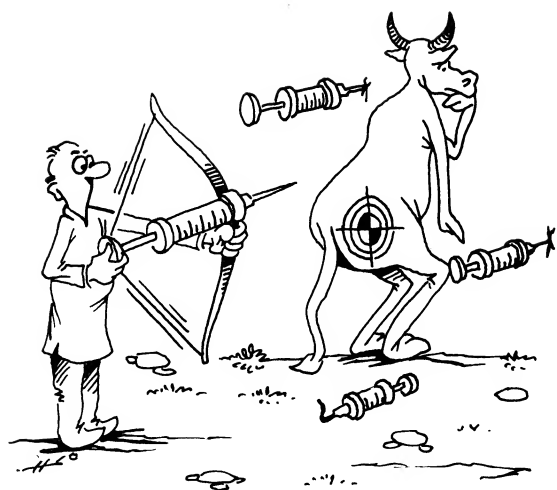


OBJECTIVE 3 : Vaccination against principal epidemics.

Vaccines are mostly procured in Pakistan : in Quetta or at the Institute of Veterinary Research in Lahore. Only the vaccine for agalaxia is procured in Turkey. Vaccination is always free of charge.

The vaccination campaign takes place from March to May and from August to October.

For anthrax, MADERA has not used other vaccinations on cattle in conformation with ACBAR (Agency Coordinating Body for Afghans Relief) instructions. For the pox the small percentage is due to the problem of obtaining vaccine and by the absence of major outbreaks. As for agalaxia, difficulties with customs procedures has delayed the arrival of vaccines from Turkey.



VACCINATIONS MADERA 1992

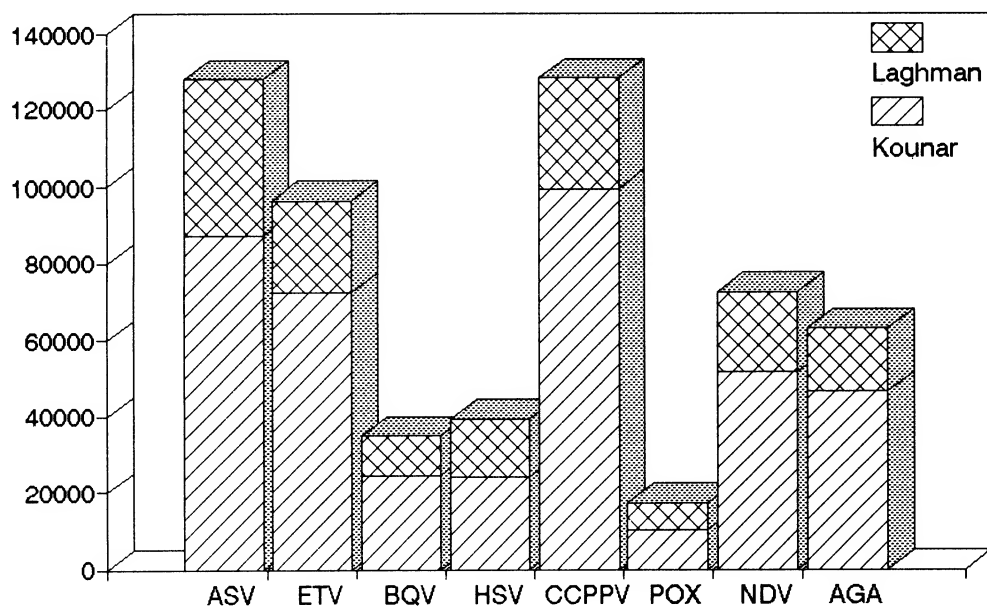
Vaccine	Animals	Doses given
Anthrax	Cattle	5652
Anthrax	Goats	87399
Anthrax	Sheeps	34942
Enterotoxemia	Goats	57475
Enterotoxemia	Sheeps	36134
Black quarter	Cattle	34917
Pasteurellosis	Cattle	36611
Caprine Pleuropneumonia	Goats	127432
Pox	Sheeps	6398
Pox	Goats	10820
Newcastle disease	Poultry	72325
Agalaxia	Goats	62548
TOTAL		572653

The vaccination campaign against agalaxia and anthrax yielded excellent results in '90 and '91 and have therefore encouraged us to continue efforts on the preventive side. However, in '92, the arrival of a large numbers of nomads from the North of Afghanistan and refugees returning with their animals from Pakistan upset our endeavors to combat contagious diseases. Despite the strict controls practiced by our staff, we have been unable to put an end to epidemics of anthrax and blackleg, which in 1992 had destroyed significant numbers of animals in South Kunar and North Laghman.

A cold chain was installed between July and October which permitted us to deliver 244 300 doses of vaccine.

The veterinary lab in Chaghasarai (Kunar) was reopened in April '92 after having been looted during the fighting in Autumn '91. In 1992, this lab has made 537 analyses of samples screened for parasites, of which 347 were positive, and 94 analyses of samples screened for bacterial diseases, of which 28 were positive (cf Table p.6).

MADERA's VACCINATIONS PER PROVINCE IN 1992



ASV : anthrax. ETV : enterotoxemia. BQV : black quarter. HSV : pasteurellosis.
CCPP : caprine pleuropneumonia. POX : pox. NDV : newcastle disease. AGA : agalaxia.

**MADERA's VACCINATIONS PER PROVINCE
IN 1992**

TYPE OF VACCINE	LAGHMAN	KUNAR	TOTAL
ASV	40740	87253	127993
ETV	24043	72274	96317
BQV	10496	24421	34917
HSV	14206	22405	36611
CCPPV	29060	98372	127432
POX	7208	10010	17218
NDV	20800	51525	72325
AGA	16268	46280	62548
TOTAL	164521	414917	579438

ASV : anthrax. ETV : enterotoxemia. BQV : black quater.

HSV : pasteurellosis (Past. multcida). CCPP : caprine pleuropneumonia.

POX : pox. NDV : newcastle disease. AGA : agalactiae.

SUPPORT

The institutions supporting this livestock program are :

- The EEC (European Economic Community)
- UNDP

A direct relationship links MADERA to the Dutch Committee Afghanistan (DCA) - one member having participated on the Board of Direction of MADERA in '92. Cooperation exists between the two organizations in the field - in Hazarajat (Behsud) and in Laghman (Alichang valley).

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

The transfer of MADERA's veterinary programs to the control of a national authority is not foreseeable in the short term.

MADERA will privatize the provision of veterinary products between now and December '93.

- The activity will be concentrated mainly on vaccination and education.
- The number of clinics will be reduced.
- Veterinary personnel will remain employees of this program.

INTRODUCTION

With a view to the future return of the refugees, MADERA made an effort during '89, '90, '91 to introduce improved wheat seed varieties (Pak 81 and Pak 85). It also engaged in the installation of a network of 14 agricultural centers, all installed on communal or government land in order to facilitate the task of extension work with the local population. Other activities aimed at increasing in the agricultural potential of the region were also developed. These are: the distribution of fertilizer, the use of herbicides, testing of new varieties of seed in each of the agricultural centers and the introduction mechanization for the rehabilitation of fields left follow.

After 3 years, the improved seed introduced covered 80 to 90% of farmland in the project zone and the increase in cereal harvests was over 30%. These results would not have been attained if not for the constant support of FAO which furnished most of the agricultural input of the MADERA program during these 3 years.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : Rehabilitation of fallow land in view of the return of refugees.

MADERA has a pool of 14 tractors which were used in Kunar and Laghman for :

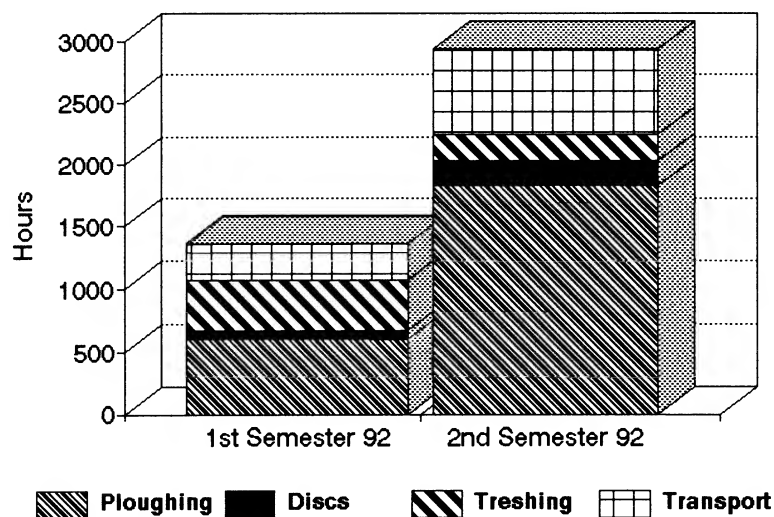
- the cleaning of 355 hectares which benefitted 1, 692 families
- the threshing of 91 tones of wheat
- transport to MADERA sites or works of common interest like the terracing of reconstruction work sites.

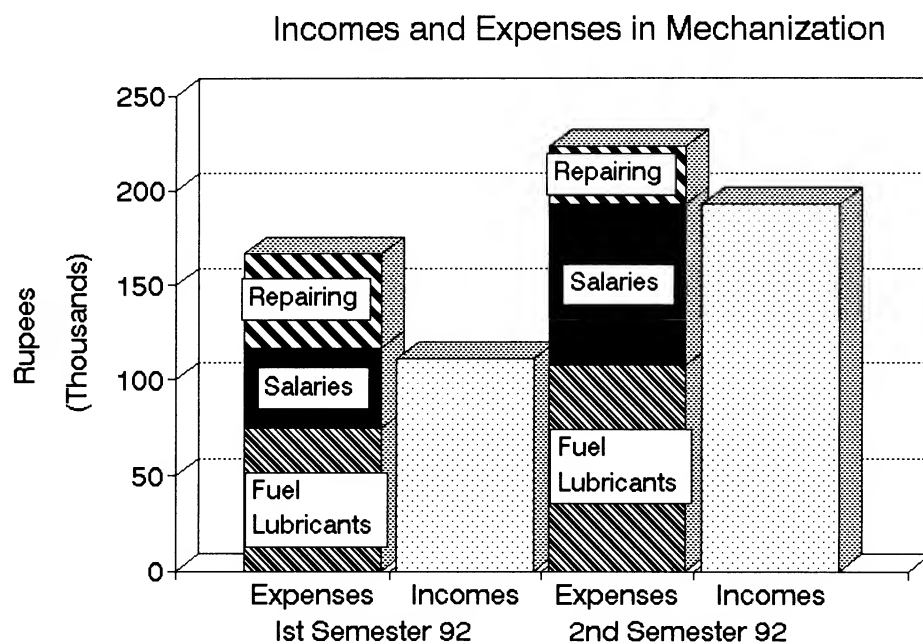
MADERA charges 90 Rs. per hour for the hire of its' tractors. The actual cost to MADERA of providing this service fell during the year from 9,500 Rs. per month in the first semester, to 5,055 Rs. per month in the second half of the year. This is due to the increased use of, and therefore income from the service provided. A repair shop was installed in Chaghasarai which decreases the cost of material. This shop was also sells its services to the population for the repair and maintenance of private material.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION, YEAR 1992

Province	Kunar	Nangrahar	Laghaman	Total
Number of tractors	9	1	4	14
Beneficiaries	1317	195	180	1692
Jeribs ploughed	1417	194	611	2222
Kg of wheat threshed	77425	10000	4200	91625
Ploughing (hours)	1289	207	934	2430
Discs (hours)	239	43	0	282
Treshers (hours)	530	70	24	624
Transport (hours)	735	10	224	969
Total hours of work	2794	330	1182	4306
Days of work	659	117	257	1033
Days in repair	128	33	65	226
Total Expenses (Rs)	265185	40445	84390	390019
Money collected (Rs)	203894	28100	70912	302906
Profit or Loss (Rs)	-61291	-12345	-13478	-87114

Total time spent on different tasks
by all tractors





OBJECTIVE 2 : To assist farmers who favor innovations and to help families possessing little land to generate a saleable surplus.

New improved seed was introduced. 3 tons of FAO wheat were distributed to 200 farmers for multiplication, 6 tons of FAO maize , 1. 5 tons of Basmati rice.

Experimental trials of wheat varieties in a MADERA center



MADERA also endeavors to promote vegetable cultivation for commercial sale as well as family consumption. Since the fall of Najibullah's government, vegetable cultivation has been increasing particularly in Ningarhar, due to the opening of local markets. One ton of Pakistani seeds was distributed in March/April to 600 farmers in all parts of Kunar. A variety of French vegetable seeds (carrots, spinach, onions, eggplants, tomatoes, beet) were tested and multiplied in Laghman. Local varieties of onions and spinach are similar to the French varieties. The beet had a problem of storage. The eggplants and the tomatoes greatly interested the Laghman farmers. The new seeds produced will be replanted in nurseries and distributed as seedlings in 1993. Finally, the fruit and forestry nursery in Asmar distributed vegetable seedlings on an informal basis.

The agricultural extension work concentrated on such topics as: dosages of fertilizer, planting dates and the use of pesticides. 9 600 farmers benefitted from advice given at the centers and 2 700 were visited in the field.

OBJECTIVE 3 : To decrease the subsidy on agricultural inputs.

In June 1991, ACBAR recommended the sale of agricultural inputs rather than their free distribution, except for refugees during repatriation. MADERA has progressively adopted this policy first in Laghman and then in Kunar by starting with pesticides. Sale outlets are either agricultural centers of MADERA, or private shops. In general, these are the same outlets for the sale of veterinary products. The money collected is reinvested in the sale of new agricultural inputs for the same area. Nevertheless, the proportion of cost price charged for agricultural inputs remains behind that of veterinary products. The following table is a list of agricultural products sold in 1992 :

PRODUCT	PROVINCE	SALES PRICE *	REVENUE FROM SALES
Pesticides	KUNAR	50%	6, 152 Rs.
	LAGHMAN	100%	71, 587 Rs.
Spray pumps	LAGHMAN	100%	1, 187 Rs.
Vegetable seeds	KUNAR	25%	6, 589 Rs.
Cereal seeds	LAGHMAN	100%	13, 554 Rs.
Agricultural tools	KUNAR	50-100%	17, 000 Rs.
TOTAL			116, 075 Rs.

* as % of cost price.

OBJECTIVE 4 : To start an agricultural program in Hazarajat.

This program comprises 3 activities :

- Increasing cereal yields by introducing improved varieties of seed adapted to the local climate.
- Increasing vegetable production.
- Introduction of fruit and forestry nurseries.

A first mission took place in April - May '92 for the establishment of the project (agricultural centers and personnel) in the regions of Behsud 1 (Dahane Ab Darre) and Behsud 2 (Ab Chirum).

In July - August, an investigation took place to estimate the area of irrigable land; and the number of families owning land in the two districts.

The following were the results :

Behsud 1 region : 1, 200 cultivable ha., 1, 540 owner-families

Behsud 2 region : 1, 070 cultivable ha., 1, 470 owner-families.



Maize Trial

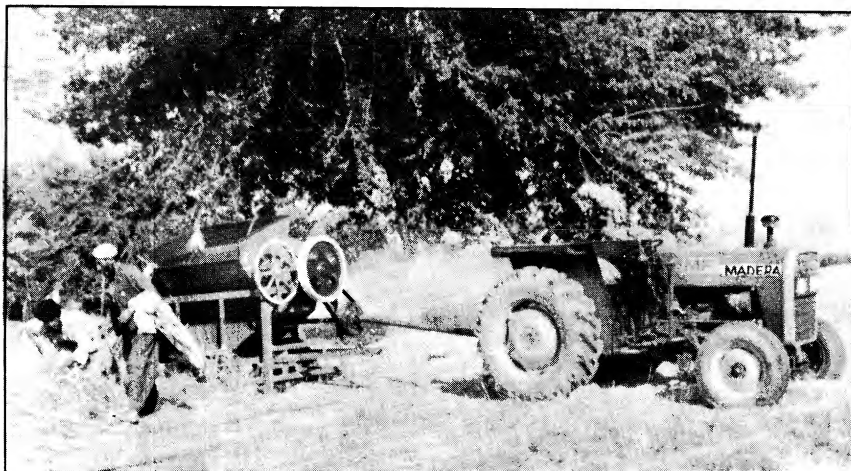
In September - October, land was rented for setting up nurseries in forestry, fruit and vegetables; and for experimentation.

A convoy of improved seed, fertilizer, and new varieties of wheat which are not available locally (Turkish, Iranian, Tibetan) en route from Pakistan to the project site was hijacked at Gardez. A second convey was organized from stocks in Ghazni. The Swedish Committee released 10 tons of wheat (Pak 81), and 15 tons of fertilizer were bought in Ghazni bazaar. Wheat and fertilizer were distributed to 1 400 families in 70 areas.

SUPPORT

The institutions having supported this sector are:

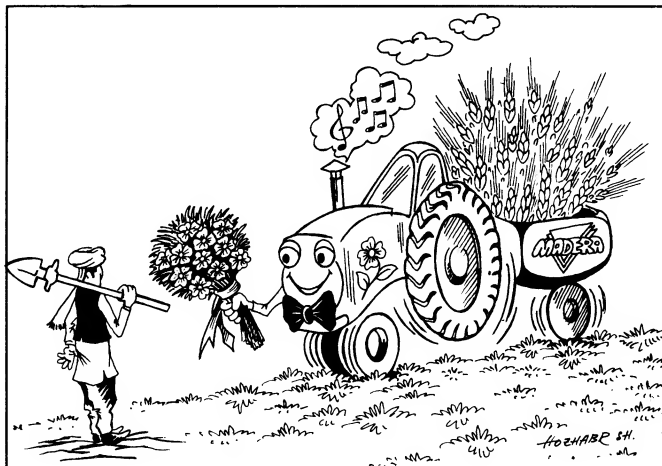
- The EEC
- FAO
- The French government
- OXFAM
- The Swedish Committee for Afghanistan



Threshing machine in the
Laghman project

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Rehabilitation of deserted land.
- Increase local production of cereals and vegetables.
- Training of farmers in new techniques.
- Structuring of activities in a way that they can be eventually transferred to government services.



INTRODUCTION

The request for a forestry program was submitted to MADERA in 1988 by Afghan intellectuals who were worried about the extent of deforestation taking place in Kunar.

In 1989, Jean Braud, a French forestry expert, who had already worked in Kunar before the war, undertook an exploratory mission to determine the state of the forests. As a result, the project launched its first campaign of awareness in 1990, after having trained 10 forestry agents and having started a mapping of the vegetation - relying on investigations in the field and SPOT satellite imagery. In 1991 and 92, these activities spread throughout the province thanks to the training of the new forestry agents and the addition to the project of 2 important nurseries: Salar Bagh and Asmar.

This program aims to protect the natural forest of Kunar province which is menaced by abusive commercial logging and the extension of grazing land.

Deforestation is mainly due to the high price fetched by good wood in Pakistan and a total absence of control at the Afghan - Pakistan frontier.



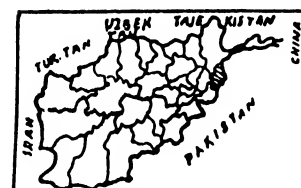
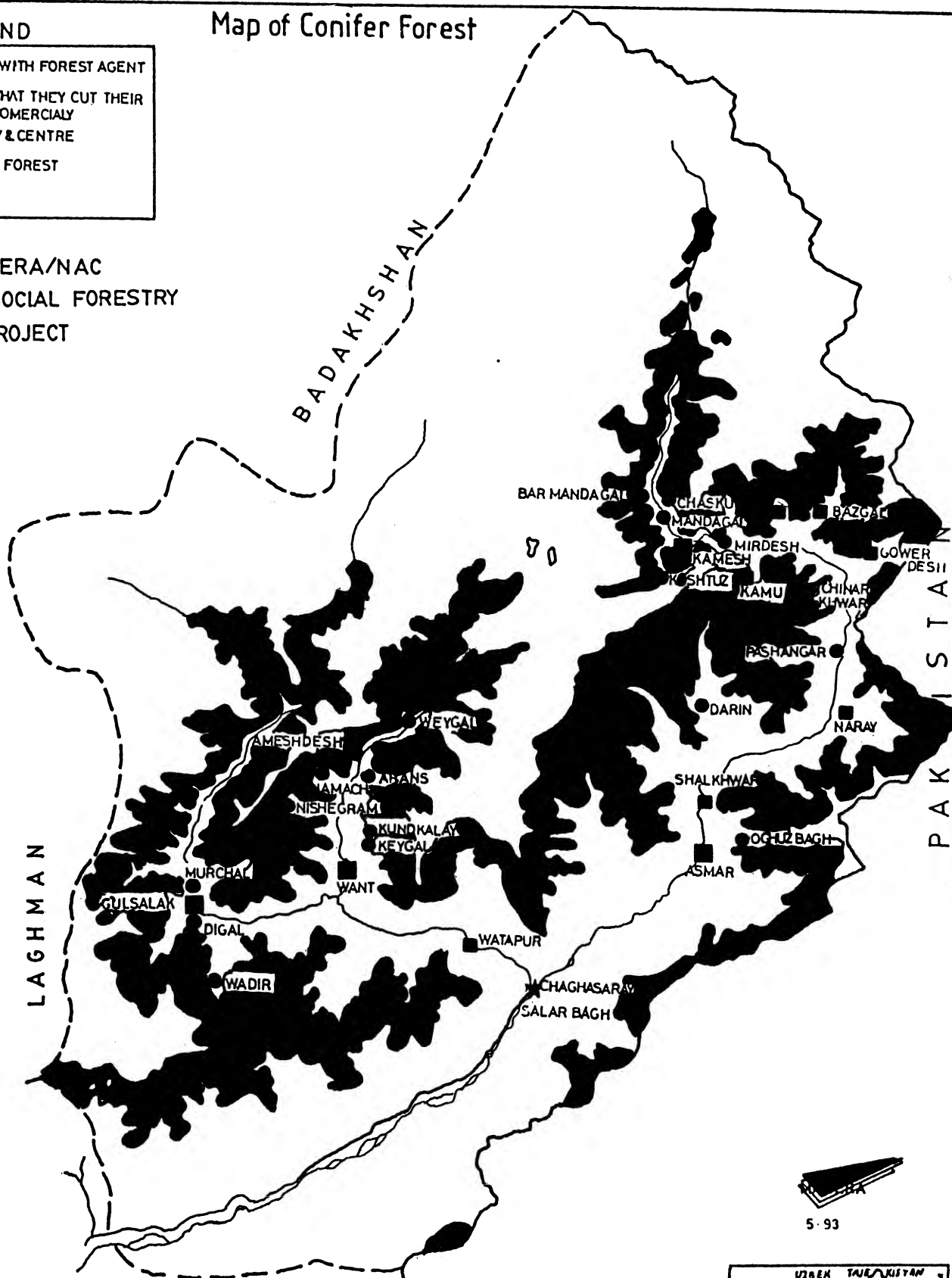
Protection of newly planted trees
by forestry agents

LEGEND

Map of Conifer Forest

- VILLAGE WITH FOREST AGENT
- VILLAGE THAT THEY CUT THEIR FOREST COMERCIALY
- NURSERY & CENTRE
- CONIFER FOREST
- ~..... RIVER

MADERA/NAC
AFGHAN SOCIAL FORESTRY
PROJECT



The strategy adopted by the forestry project recognizes the right of ownership and of use by the local population.

The strategy aims to increase awareness about the effects of deforestation on erosion and water shed management. This program is integrated with other MADERA activities, in conformation with the recommendations of the 10 World Forestry Symposium.

The project makes suggestions to the beneficiary population (30, 000 people throughout 26 villages) to advise and help them in the management of their wooded areas.

The project employs information agents (24 forestry agents in '92), 7 forestry and nursery specialists and manages 3 local training centers and 8 nurseries. The forestry agents selected from the villages are under the tutelage of forestry specialists. They undertake a wide range of services - selective marking, pruning, thinning as well as training in and awareness of: deforestation control and preventing flocks grazing in an areas of natural regeneration.

In a sense, the mastering of a rational exploitation technology seems to us to be as vital to a healthy management of the forest as planting. In other words, the objective is not to place the Afghan forest off limits, but to generate by means of propagation techniques and simple rules a reasonable supply of wood using sustainable resources.



Training for "cubage" of the wood

As soon as the wheels of a central administration become operational once again, MADERA will hand over its project to the national authorities - especially since this project is to date a unique example of this kind of activity in Afghanistan.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : To continue the work of raising awareness amongst the local communities.

Twice a week, each forestry agent visited the shura of his zone of activity, local shepherds and woodworkers ("barries"). They have also selected trees for possible for use. Each agent has protected 400 newly planted trees.

The forestry experts have had a bi-monthly meeting with their agents and every month have visited the forested areas of two villages in the districts of Waygal and Kamdesh. The awareness program takes place every friday after prayers at the mosque.

The information department in the office in Peshawar has produced 3 posters with a print run of 1, 000 copies of each. These are distributed in the villages, bazaar shops, schools, and the agro-veterinary centers of MADERA.

The person in charge of the project visited in '92 the shuras of Merdesh, Chascu and Agra in Kamdesh District and the shuras of Kaygal, Kund Kelay and Arans in the valley of Waygal.

A training center has been constructed in Asmar. It should become the central office of the forestry program.

To date, 26 protocols have been signed by different shuras who take it upon themselves to ban wood merchants from access to their forest.

OBJECTIVE 2 : To assure the proper functioning of 8 nurseries.

Within the framework of its rehabilitation and rural development program MADERA has set up or taken over 8 fruit and forestry nurseries. The program is designed to meet two aims:

- To halt over exploitation of the forest.

Through encouraging voluntary communal efforts to protect existing forest and undertake reforestation, it will be possible for people to develop a management strategy which will be sustainable in the long term.

- To increase and diversify fruit production.

A wide range of new varieties are being made available for the replanting of ruined orchards. This will improve the local diet, and give rise eventually to the production of a surplus which can be sold.

The first objective interests above all the people living in low altitude zones where wood is scarce considering their needs for construction and firewood. Fruit trees incite everywhere a great interest, orchards being part of the traditional culture (walnuts, berries, pomegranates, grapes and figs).

The total number of nursery employees (administration and labor) is 20 caring for an area of 36,350 m².

In 1992, 4, 657 fruit trees and 22, 765 forest trees were produced and distributed locally.

Fruit plants have been sold for 2 Rs. a piece while forestry plants, whose production cost is less, are 0, 5 Rs. a piece.

The costs of production vary a lot from one nursery to another but in general remain excessive. Competition among various organizations should be avoided because the free distribution of plants and seed could undermine privatization efforts.

More information on MADERA nurseries is included in the evaluation report of Henri CHAUDET - consultant in silviculture at the French Ministry for Cooperation. He visited all MADERA's nurseries in '92 and his report contains recommendations of possible use to other NGO's involved in nursery management. It can be consulted at the MADERA library, ACBAR and FAO. The following tableau are extracted from this report :

Main characteristics of Madera's nurseries in Afghanistan

LOCATION	ASMAR	BAGH SALAR	DARRA E NUR	GULSALAK	KAMDESH	NAWRE	QARGHAY	WANT
PROVINCE	KUNAR	KUNAR	NANGARHAR	KUNAR	KUNAR	LAGHMAN	LAGHMAN	KUNAR
Altitude	950	750	750	1400	1700	650	600	1100
Creation date	1989	1973	03.90	12.91	11.91	04.91	03.92	12.90
Date of integration in MADERA	04.91	04.91	03.90	12.91	11.91	04.91	03.92	12.90
Usable surface (m2)	7000	14000	1900	1100	700	5550	5000	1100
Possible extentions nearby (m2)	-	-	+	+ 2000	+	-	+	+
Personnel	Foremen/ Manager	2	2	1	1	1	1/2	1
	Workers	2	2	1	0	1	2	1
Number of trees/species Distributed in 1992	Fruit trees	1760/6	1370/5	950/3	0	0	325/2	0
	Forest trees	12900/3	3150/1	1550/4	0	0	50/1	5000 (a)
Sale price/Unit (Rs) (fruit/forest)	2/0	2/0.5	1/0-1	-	-	2.5-15/ 0.5	-	2/0
Nb of benefiting villages	17	28	10	5	?	30 ?	25 ?	9
Nb of dependant village nurseries	2	0	0	3	10	0	0	8

(a) 5000 poplars produced in BAGH SALAR but sent and distributed in QARGHAY

**Estimated expenses for year 1992
and cost price of the trees**

		ASMAR	BAGH SALAR	KAMDESH	WANT	TOTAL
Total, Direct Costs		223265	237895	57015	62240	580415
Total, Investments		13520	13520	7160	7160	41360
Production expenses for year 1992 (for distribution in beginning of 93)	Yearly investments (redemption)	2700	2700	1430	1430	8260
	Running costs	209745	224375	49855	55080	539055
	Total	212445	227075	51285	56510	547315
Number of trees produced in 92 for distribution in spring 1993	Forest trees	7200	44500	240	10500	62440
	Fruit trees	380	1080	720	0	2180
	Total	7580	45580	960	10500	64620
Production Costs	Average per tree (1)	28	5	53.5	5.5	8.5
	Of a forest tree (2)	24.5	4.5	16.5	5.5	7.5
	Of a fruit tree (2)	97.5	18.5	66	0	31

(1) Whatever the tree

(2) Fruit trees production is considered as 4 times more expensive than forest trees one

**Estimated number of trees ready for distribution
at the beginning of 1993**

	ASMAR	BAGH SALAR	DARRA E NUR	GULSALAK	KAMDESH	NAWRE	QARGHAY	WANT	TOTAL
Acacia nilotica	200	2000	1780					3600	6800
Ailanthus	2000	1500	1000					1400	5900
Eucalyptus camald.	3500	25000	2000			500		3400	34400
Leucaena leucoceph.	500	7000	1000					300	8800
Poplar alba		3000							3000
Poplar deltoides							1400		1400
Poplar nigra	700		500	150	240				1590
Poplar hybrid									0
Robinia		6000	1000					1800	8800
Sesbania	300								300
TOTAL FOREST TREES	7200	44500	6500	150	240	500	1400	10500	70990
Loquat tree						250			250
Walnut	205	1080	475	435	95	340	220		2850
Fig			225	200			300		725
Pomegranate			490	230			200		920
Vine	175		540	345	625	100	100		3880
TOTAL FRUIT TREES	380	1080	1730	1210	720	690	820		6630
GRAND TOTAL	7580	45580	8230	1360	960	1190	2220	10500	77620

OBJECTIVE 3 : To control deforestation.

Since Spring of '92, an employee of the project has monitored the number of trucks loaded with logs regularly leaving Barikot in upper Kunar. This is to evaluate the extent of commerce in wood. From May to December, 10. 200 m³ have been exported to Pakistan which means that in Barikot region alone, about 40 hectares of forest have been cut and more than 5 million rupees received by local individuals and communities for the sale of the wood. In the entire province of Kunar, wood exportation is about double or triple that of Barikot. This means that in 1992 around 30, 000 m³ have been cut and exported, representing 120 hectares of forest or 13 millions rupees.



Destruction of forests in Kunar

OBJECTIVE 4 : To make an inventory of the forest.

An inventory of 1, 500 hectares was made in June 92 in Kamdesh. A second inventory planned for the Kaygal forest could not be undertaken.

OBJECTIVE 5 : To install a sawmill in Want.

The reasoning behind this project - which may not be immediately obvious - is twofold; to reduce the amount of wasted during processing with local techniques, and in the long term, to provide wood for reconstruction in the lower Petch valley. As stated earlier, MADERA wish to demonstrate the rational, efficient use of forest resources, not to prevent any and all exploitation.

Saws for big trunks and small logs were bought and transported to Ningalam. The building in which the sawmill will be installed has been finished. Four woodworkers have been selected and an agreement signed with the Kaygal shura for the purchase of wood. The trees will be selected with the help of MADERA staff as part of a practical demonstration of forest resource management. The sawmill will be operational in 1993.

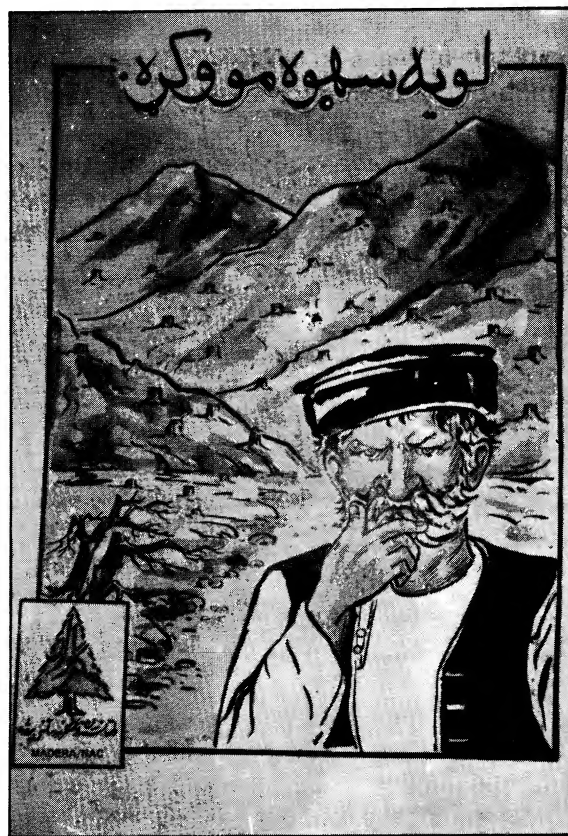
SUPPORT

- The French government
- The Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC)
- FAO

In 1992 this program worked on the basis of a partnership between MADERA and NAC. FAO supports 4 of the 8 nurseries.



Cutting wood is cutting life



"We've made a big mistake!"

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Continuation of the awareness program - always a principal aim.
- Planting of forest trees on the riverbanks of Kunar.
- Take up the forest inventory interrupted in '92.
- Streamline the management of nurseries.
- Reinforce the integration of forestry activities with the MADERA agro-pastoral program.

INTRODUCTION

With the water being diverted from various rivers, irrigation is a key to the agricultural system of the region, without which there would be no production possible other than dry land Winter cereals.

As a result of the war, irrigation channels, karez and water intakes have suffered badly; either through direct bombardment or as a result of neglect.

These problems were aggravated by the erosion of river banks and the overflow of rivers during Spring. Obviously, this decreases the land available for cultivation. Returning refugees are more vulnerable to diseases carried in poor quality.



A water intake under construction

The water management implemented by MADERA since 1990 tackles these problems through :

- protecting river banks threatened by erosion with gabions.
- rehabilitating irrigation canals.
- reinforcing water intakes.
- building water retention facilities.
- providing villages with water supply systems.

In 1992 MADERA finished 18 hydraulic works in Kunar and Laghman. Each water management is based on an agreement between MADERA and the local community by which the latter undertakes to furnish free of charge 30 to 40% of the labor necessary for the work and thereafter assumes responsibility for maintenance. This agreement is a pre-condition of the work. The training of laborers is undertaken on the construction site.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : The protection of river banks by means of gabions

Eleven gabion works were finished of which 5 are located in Kunar, 5 in Laghman and 1 in Ningahrar.

KUNAR

- In Pashad, construction of a gabion wall of 420 m³, knitting of 2, 200 m² of wiring, excavation of 387 m³ of earth, 1, 200 jeribs protected, 40% of labor was undertaken of charge by the local population.
- In Golsalak, a 320 m³ wall of gabion to protect the village
- In Kanday, a 200 m³ wall of gabion to protect the village
- In Shahilam, a 600 m³ wall of gabion to protect the village
- In Mashura, a 703 m³ wall of gabion to protect the village.

LAGHMAN

- In Billah, a 176 m³ gabion to protect 100 jeribs belonging to 20 families
- In Shingari, a 1902 m³ gabion protecting 15 jeribs and 4 homes
- In Nawreh, a 203 m³ gabion to protect 100 jeribs, benefiting 15 families
- In Nalway, a 579 m³ gabion protecting 3, 000 jeribs and benefiting 15 families
- In Shatourah, a 30 m³ gabion protecting 15 jeribs and benefiting 15 families

NINGARHAR

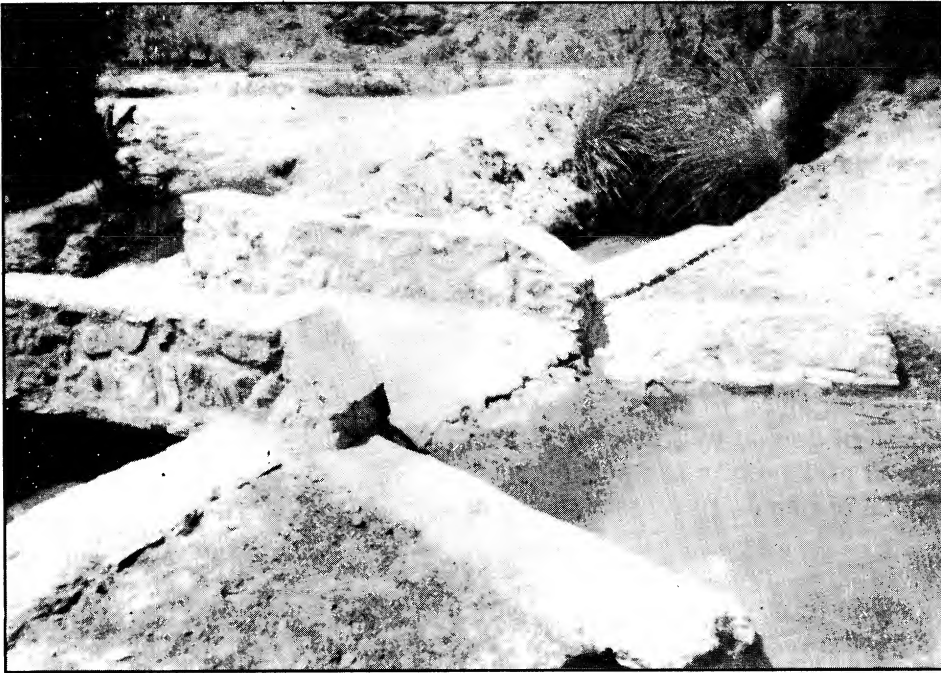
- In Dar-e-Nour, construction of a gabion wall of 730 m³, knitting of 5, 200 m² of wiring, protecting 2 500 jeribs and benefiting 150 families. 40% of the labor was rendered gratis by the local population.

OBJECTIVE 2 : Rehabilitation of irrigation canals.

In 1992, 10 projects were finished of which 3 are in Kunar and 7 in Laghman.

KUNAR

- At Hazarmir in the Petch valley, a canal measuring 3 km was rehabilitated by means of a 950 m³ gabion wall.
- At Kashkot, 5 km of canal were cleaned, the intake was rebuilt, a protective wall of 60 meters length was erected and two siphons constructed.
- At Waygal, a 3 km canal which was started in 1991 was completed. This canal irrigates 850 jeribs and supplies drinking water to the village of Waygal (450 families). The shura hopes to install two water mills and two generators with 80 KW of power on this canal.



Water-way built by MADERA in Kunar province



Sight of supporting wall in Kunar province

LAGHMAN

- In Shahi, reconstruction of water intake by means of a masonry structure of 100 m²
- In Badraw, protection of a canal against flooding by construction of an aqueduct 12 meters long traversing a "oued". This canal irrigates 500 hectares and is of benefit 450 families.
- In Tangiwara the construction of a 30 meter syphon protects the canal from flooding in of the "oued". This canal irrigates 120 jeribs belonging to 26 families
- In Qarghay the following 4 irrigation canals have been drained : Charbagh, Nahr-e-Karim, Abdel Rahimzay and Farmankhel.
- In Malil, a new canal has been built by dynamiting 200 meters of rock. This canal irrigates 100 jeribs belonging to 40 families
- In Armal-Chelmati a 150 meter retaining wall was constructed for a canal irrigating 1, 500 jeribs
- In Badiabad (Ziarat - Kala) a retaining wall secures a canal irrigating 150 jeribs belonging to 56 families

Several works starting in '92 will be finalized in '93 :

- In Kunar at Shinkorak where a syphon has been built and a karez cleaned out, at Mandagal where a 5 km long canal has been cleaned out and a 750 meter long retaining wall has been built.
- In Laghman at Kachour-Salab, a water intake structure has been repaired by means of 300 m³ of masonry.

OBJECTIVE 3 : Supply mountain villages with drinking water by means of water storage programs.

3 works have been finalized in Kunar at :

- Kamdesh : This site was started in '91 and was finished in July '92. 6 water tanks with a capacity of 354 m³ were built, 2, 585 meters of piping installed, and water supplied to four mosques. A thousand families benefit from this project. The local population provided 40% of the labor free of charge.
- Saw : The project started in June and terminated in December. Three water tanks with a capacity of 48 m³ were constructed and 8, 500 meters of piping installed. 500 families benefit from this project; the local population provided 35% of the labor needed.
- Syed Khil and Sartur in the Petch valley where two water tanks of 15 m³ and 85 m³ were constructed and 250 meters of piping installed.

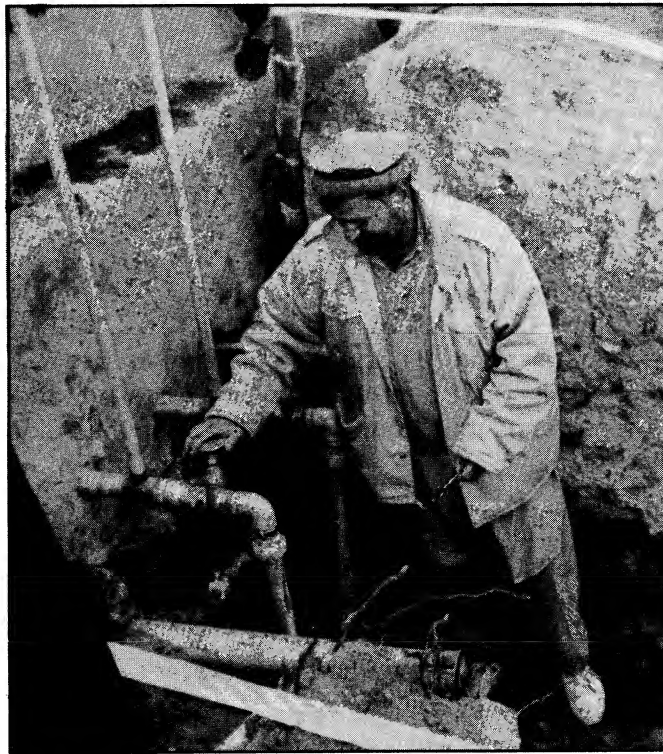
Other water storage works started in Kunar in '92 and will be terminated in '93. These are the works at Shahelam, Manogay, Ningalam, Arans and Muldesh. 3 water tanks for which work started in '92 in Muldesh, Ameshdesh and Arans will be finalized in '93.

SUPPORT

- The EEC.
- WFP (on the basis of the food for work program).
- UNDCP.
- The local population which supplies 30% -40% of labor.

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Finish the projects started in '92.
- Continue repair of irrigation canals, protection of cultivatable land, and water storage programs giving priority to areas receiving refugees (South Kunar, South Laghman and the lower Petch valley).



Mr. Farouq Baroukzai, agronomist,
inaugurating a drinking water supply

INTRODUCTION

MADERA started its activities in Afghanistan during the war, and for primarily security reasons choose to confine its work to the higher valleys of Nuristan - particularly the Waygal valley. Covering an area of 40 km x 20 km, this valley harbors roughly 15, 000 inhabitants spread out over 10 villages. The main characteristic of the valley is its isolation which makes its inhabitants feel cut-off from the rest of the country. The inhabitants were quick to ask MADERA to help them improve access to the lower valleys by constructing a road over 10 km connecting Want to Ningalam. This request had already been made several times to the Afghan government in the sixties and seventies but to no avail.



Construction of the road between Ningalam and Want (Kunar)

MADERA accepted this request with the help of the European Community, despite criticism, particularly from certain ethnologists, anxious to conserve an object of research from changes desired by the population itself. Before undertaking this project, MADERA was evidently conscious of the risks such a project would represent to the environment - and particularly the forest. Three years of deliberations preceded the launching of the projects.

Taking the wishes of the local population in consideration and believing that increased access to and from the outside world will help to develop the regions economy; also, having available the means to protect the forest by its own forestry programs, MADERA finally decided to build this road. One of the principal advantages of the road for the population is that it lowers the cost of transport, thus raising sales benefits and reducing local purchase prices. The project was supported during an evaluation phase by the European Community whose consultant visited the site in August '91, and by the evaluation of two French agro-engineers who at the request of MADERA spent 8 months in 1992 making an economic analysis of the Waygal valley. Their conclusions are contained in a report available at MADERA or at the ACBAR library.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : To open up the Waygal valley by constructing a dirt road 10 km long connecting Ningalam to Want.

Work started at the end of May '92 and should be completed by June '93. 6, 5 km had been finished by December '92. MADERA signed a contract for technical supporting with DACAAR (Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees) whose expertise in road construction is recognized. In order to be able to employ additional labor, 200 tons of wheat were required from WFP (World Food Program) to complement the 67 tons already obtained. The construction required 100 temporary workers divided into teams of 20. The route was decided in consultation with the local population. Inevitable problems of finalizing the exact routing must be resolved and this currently retards the progress of the work slightly.

OBJECTIVE 2 : To clear two mule paths to open up the valleys of Waygal and Parun.

The construction of a mule path between Want and Waygal is complementary to the construction of the motor road between Ningalam and Want.

Works started at the end of '92 and should be finished by the end of '93. This track should be 40 km long.

The construction of a mule path between Wama and Parun (45 km) also has as an objective the facilitation of the transport of goods for these two very isolated villages of Nuristan. This track extends that built by VITA between Golsalak and Wama. 15% of the route had been finished by the end of '92.

OBJECTIVE 3 : Construction of a school and a hospital in Kamdesh.

It was difficult for MADERA to convince the local population of the necessity to protect its forest if no positive response was given in answer to their request for a school and a hospital, particularly since this region of Afghanistan was almost totally ignored by international relief organizations. Therefore, MADERA decided with the support of the WFP food for work program to build a school and a hospital, which was 40% completed by the end of 1992.

OTHER WORKS

The bridge at Avizay and a protective gabion were reconstructed by the Laghman team of engineers. This eased access to 7 villages and 800 families. Also in Laghman, two small road bridges over irrigation canals have been built.

SUPPORT

- The EEC
- WFP (World Food Program)

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Complete the motor road between Ningalam and Want.
- Complete the two mule paths connecting Wama to Parun and Want to Waygal.
- Complete the construction of the school and hospital at Kamdesh.



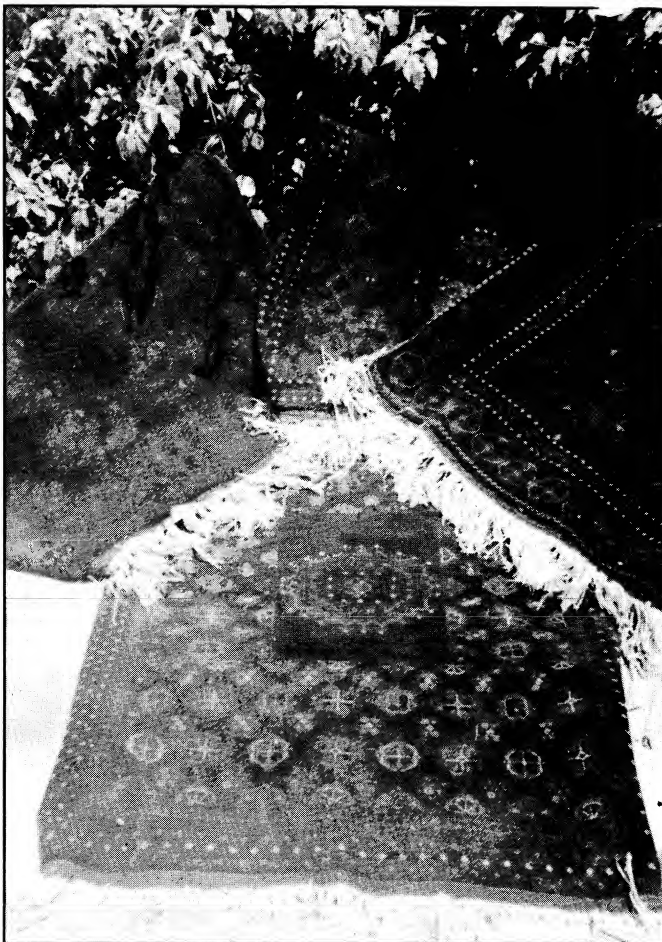
Work under way on the Ningalam to Want road in Kunar

INTRODUCTION

MADERA is not an organization with great experience of income generating programs. However, the fact that MADERA is one of the rare NGO's undertaking programs in Nuristan explains the number of requests addressed to it. Such was the case in our program for training of woodworkers/carpenters.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : To respond to a request made by the villages of Waygal valley where woodworking and carpentry are dying crafts.



Some of the carpets made in the handicraft workshops of Nuristan established by MADERA and funded by NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)

Started in November '91, this program continued until November '92. Four master woodworkers were employed in 4 villages of Waygal valley - each with the responsibility of training 5 apprentices to work on the following projects :

- construction of a MADERA agro-veterinarian center in Zonchigal
- construction of forestry centers in Want
- construction of 12 private houses in the valley.

At the end of a year of training, each of the 20 apprentices received a complete set of woodworking tools in order to be able to set up shop in his village of origin.

Two other similar requests came from the Parun and Kantiwa valleys.

OBJECTIVE 2 : To boost handicrafts in the Parun valley by helping to establish carpet weaving centers.

Launched in August of '92 with the aid of a master weaver, 8 looms were installed at the homes of village inhabitants eager to weave in the Nuristani weaving tradition which virtually disappeared during the war. Three carpets should be brought to Peshawar in the first half of '93.

This initiative is also meant to encourage the weavers of the region to develop other ideas. In particular, the production of blankets (patu) similar to those made in Chitral.

SUPPORT

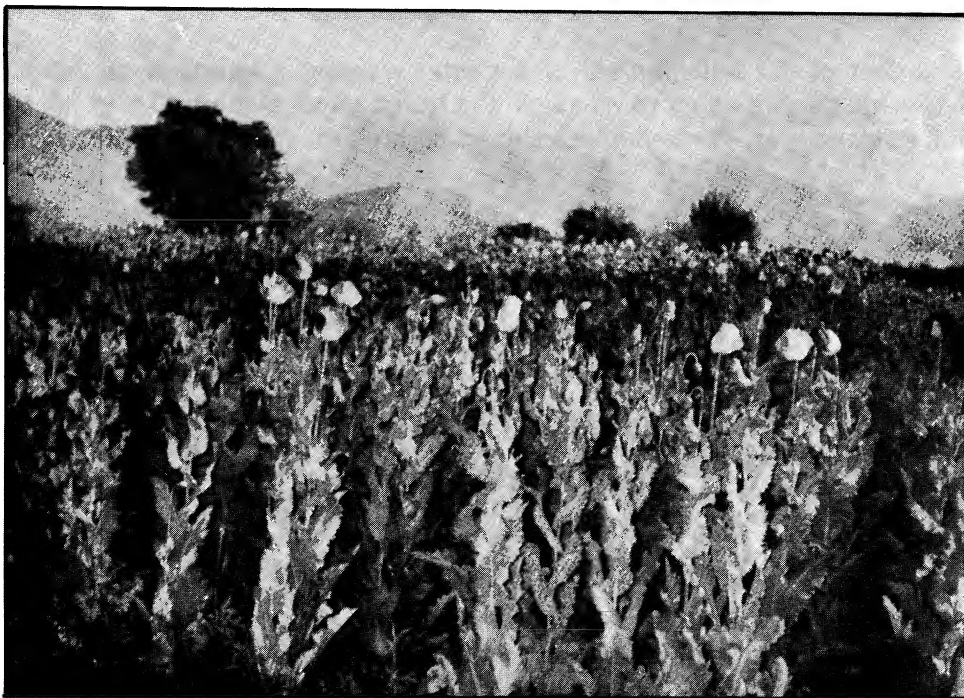
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Continue the training of woodworkers/carpenters in the valleys of Parun and Kantiwa.
- Evaluate the possibilities of diversification in weaving work in Parun.

INTRODUCTION

Opium is part of the traditional culture in Afghanistan meant to be either sold or used for family consumption (analgesic, oil). The areas under cultivation have been extended during the 14 years of war. The production of opium in the "golden triangle" now exceeds that of the "golden crescent". Production has also shifted from tribal zones in Pakistan to Afghanistan. Pakistan remains the principal area processing heroin and the routes to markets in Western Europe. This situation is due to the absence of central authority in the Pakistan tribal zones as well as in the Afghan countryside since the war.



Poppy field in Dar-e-Nour (Ningarhar)

The organizations bringing aid to Afghanistan have concerned themselves with the poppy for two reasons :

- it is highly possible that agricultural aid (fertilizer, and work on irrigation canals) benefit the cultivation of the poppy rather than food crops.
- projects of infrastructure and development can be proposed in exchange for a decrease in poppy cultivation by the beneficiaries.
- in order to know whether its development projects have had a positive or negative effect on the cultivation of poppy, MADERA has decided to regularly evaluate the area taken up by poppy cultivation in its zone of activity. This is the South of Kunar province and the North of Ningrahar.

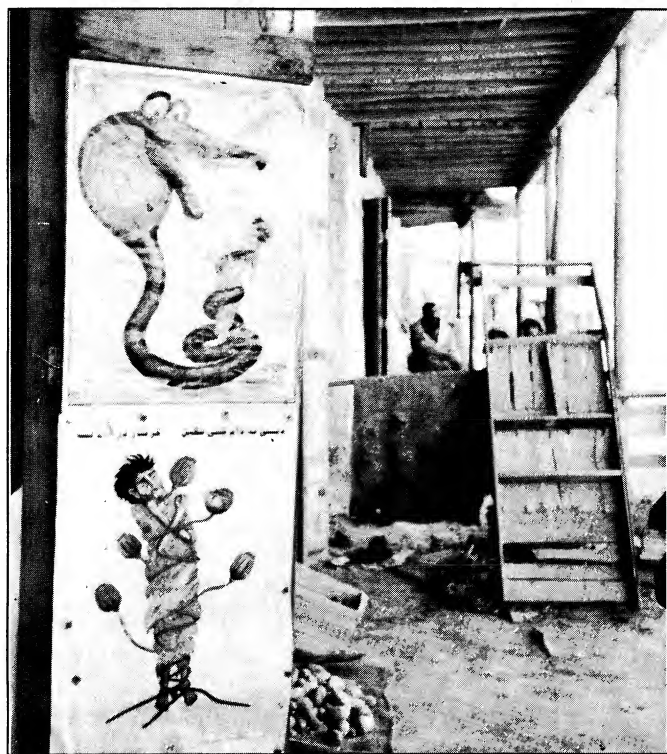
MADERA has also instituted an experimental program of substitution of other produce. It has also completed hydraulic works in lower Kunar to help rehabilitate returning refugees.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : Fact finding mission to better understand the situation.

Two surveys took place in 1992. One in May to determine the effect of the return of refugees on poppy cultivation. This investigation was conducted a on request from the OGD (Observatoire Géopolitique des Drogues), a French organization with whom MADERA cooperates. MADERA supported an international symposium organized last December by OGD in Paris. With the help of the EEC, OGD gathered some of the best worldwide experts in this field. This first survey, based on a sampling of 197 people living in refugee camps in Pakistan and coming originally from South Kunar and North Ningarhar yielded the following information : 28% of them are in favor of the cultivation of poppy to finance their repatriation in Afghanistan.

A second survey took place in November '92 in the valley of Dar-e-Nour - meant to evaluate the feasibility and opportunity for "anti-drug" projects in an area where the majority of cultivated land was planted with poppy during the fall of 1991
The result of these two surveys are summarized in a report available at MADERA.



Awareness raising in struggle against drugs

OBJECTIVE 2 : Experiment to substitute saffron for poppy .

It was decided to evaluate the possibility to cultivating saffron in Kunar and Laghman. The vegetative cycle of saffron is identical to that of the poppy and its financial yield could compete with that of narcotics. 15, 000 bulbs were planted in the fall of '91 in eight MADERA agricultural centers - at altitudes of between 800 and 1, 200 meters. In 1992, positive results were obtained only in the center at Asmar (Kunar) with a 90% germination rate and a flowering rate of 50% - 60%.

Disease caused the drying up of bulbs in 40% of the trials. In 30%, the bulbs were damaged by moles, rabbits or field mice. These weak results don't deter MADERA from further experimentation with saffron. Two seasons are of little significance as such experiments are normally conducted in France for a period of 3 - 5 years. MADERA will continue the multiplication of saffron bulbs at the Asmar center during '93 and envisions experimentation with new varieties coming from Kashmir.

OBJECTIVE 3 : Rehabilitate cultivatable land in order to help returning refugees in the areas where poppy may be grown.

An irrigation canal was rehabilitated at Kashkot (Khas Kunar) by cleaning a 5 km long stretch and the construction of a water intake and 3 covered sections, concrete intake, an aqueduct and two watergates. This canal provides water to 250 hectares of land suitable for cultivation.

SUPPORT

- The French government
- UNDCP
- The Observatoire Géopolitique des Drogues (OGD)

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

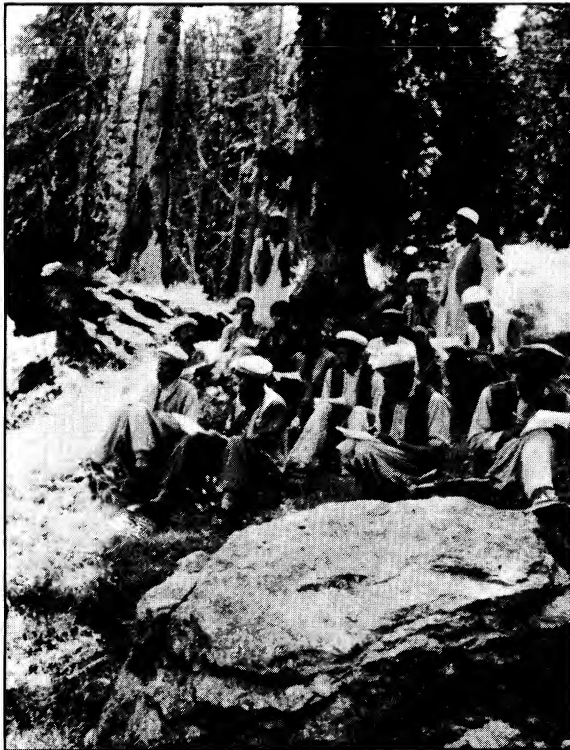
- Follow up on surveys to gain knowledge of the situation.
- Continue experimentation in saffron.
- Increase rehabilitation endeavors in the agricultural zones of South Kunar.

INTRODUCTION

MADERA has a department geared to analyzing the training needs of personnel and making sure that this training takes place. This training has so far been essentially of a technical aspect in the form of refresher or reinforcement courses. The ever increasing role played by Afghans in the design and execution of the program requires that more attention be paid to training in the areas of reporting, foreign languages, accounting/management. Without this there can be no real afghanization of the organization. Already, MADERA entrusts four Afghan regional managers (Laghman, Kunar valley, Petch valley, Waygal valley) the implementation of the program. The forestry program has been the responsibility of an Afghan manager since mid '92.

It is Afghan personnel who prepared the program implemented in '92, after having sorted through the requests formulated by local populations.

The awareness building program should furnish the technicians in the field with the educational support to aid them in training of Afghan agriculturists.



Training of forestry agents in the field

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : To raise the level of competence of Afghan staff in matters of program administration and awareness building.

Training in the drawing up of work a timetable was given to 10 technicians and managers in April. An agricultural engineer followed a 15 day course in management given by Save the Children (UK). Two regional managers made a study tour of 20 days in France (visiting agricultural cooperatives and mutual aid association, visiting in a sheep farm, meeting with representatives of the French agricultural administration).

Fifteen employees (vets, engineers, store keepers, cashiers) have taken courses in administration. Five local employees of the administrative service take language courses (4 in French and one in English).



Training session for forestry agents - Asmar center (Kunar)

OBJECTIVE 2 : To reinforce technical knowledge.

in the veterinary sector

- * 29 parveterinarians and vaccinators have taken refresher courses given by MADERA
- * 5 veterinary doctors have taken refresher courses at the German Afghanistan Foundation (GAF)

- * 3 vaccinators were chosen for a paraveterinary course given by the Dutch Committee Afghanistan (DCA).
- * the person in charge of the veterinary sector participated in a seminar organized by the pharmaceutical industry.
- * 8 paraveterinarians and vaccinators participated in a course on cold chain function and maintenance.

in the agricultural sector

- * 1 technician took a course at FAO in seed multiplication.
- * 1 agricultural engineer followed a 1 day course in market gardening organized by FAO
- * 4 agricultural technicians took a course in market gardening and plant protection organized by DAI.
- * 1 agricultural engineer took a course in cereal production given by FAO.
- * 1 agricultural engineer took a course in the prevention of narcotics cultivation at UNDCP

in the forestry sector

- * 8 foresters took a course in the preparation of a forestry inventory organized by MADERA
- * 3 nursery personnel took a FAO course in Quetta on budding techniques.
- * 4 foresters participated in a FAO course in Kalam on nursery management and forest administration.

OBJECTIVE 3: Creation of extension materials appropriate for use in Afghan culture.

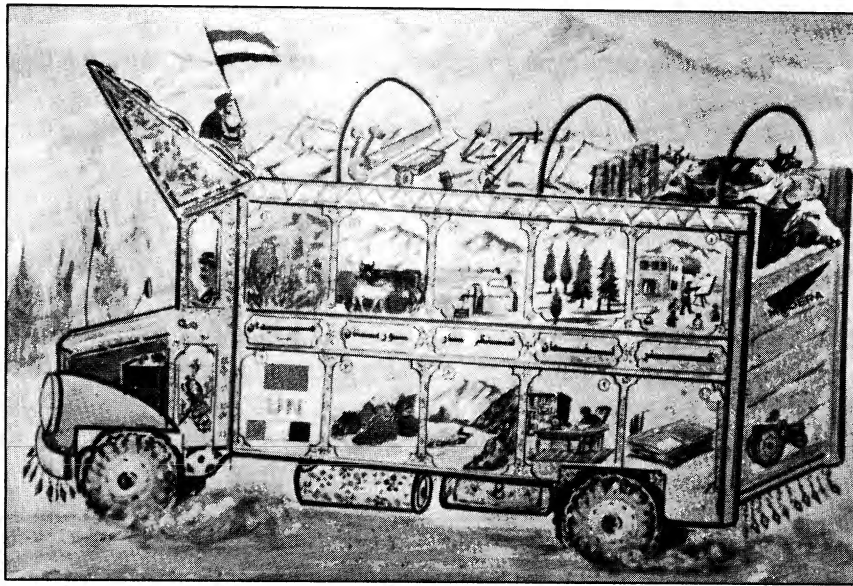
- * 1, 000 copies of 4 issues of the trimestrial magazine "Green leaf" were published in Pukhtu and Dari and distributed in Kunar, Laghman and Ningarhar.
- * 1, 000 copies of a poster on veterinary hygiene measures produced.
- * 1, 000 copies of a sticker on vaccines.
- * 1, 000 copies of a poster symbolizing MADERA's activities.
- * 3 technical papers (veterinary, agricultural, forestry) each with a print run of 500.
- * 1, 000 copies of a sticker on deforestation produced.

SUPPORT

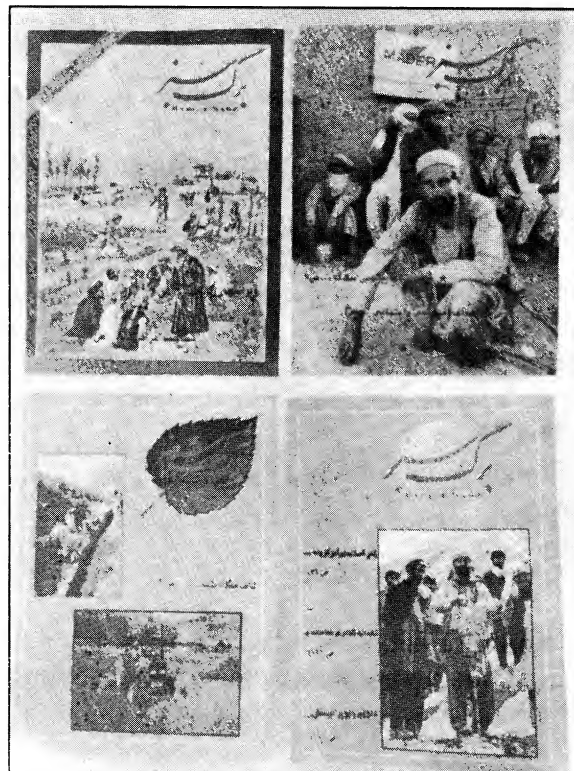
- The EEC
- French Government

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Improve training in administrative management (report writing, accounting/administration).
- Continue awareness building by selection and training of resourceful individual from the local communities.



Posters of awareness and covers of the revue "Green Leave"



INTRODUCTION

A great mass of data collected during these last few years in the field has been not use to its full potential as MADERA did not have the means for a methodical processing of this information. In starting an evaluation service in Spring of '92, MADERA has two goals :

- to obtain a deeper knowledge of the socio-economic environment in which MADERA evolves by the analysis of information already available and new collected by means of new surveys
- to be able to better appreciate the impact of these activities.

The insecurity which continues to be an important factor in the Afghan context does not help the evaluation of program activities by donors hesitant to send their representatives to Afghanistan. This lack of direct contact could adversely affect the necessary ties of confidence which should unite the implementing organization and the institution which finance it. In order to give credibility to its efforts and knowing that an evaluation by an outside agency helps establish an objective picture - often furnishing positive recommendations to the program - MADERA considers this type of evaluation a priority and has therefore been requested it for these last four years.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1 : Evaluate from the inside the impact of its program.

Inaugurated in Spring of '92, the evaluation service of MADERA has effected the following surveys :

- survey on milk production of Nuristani goats.
- analysis of activity of the veterinary clinics (daily program, study of costs, cartography of beneficiary villages).
- analysis of experimental trial taking place in the MADERA agricultural centers.
- survey on poppy cultivation in the refugee camps in Pakistan and in the Dar-e-Nour valley.
- following up on the return of refugees in the project area.
- implementation of a system indicators and data collecting in order to follow the evolution of the program on a monthly basis.
- participation in the finalization of technical reports for the donors and in the elaboration of program proposals.

OBJECTIVE 2 : External evaluation of the MADERA program.

Four evaluations took place in 1992 :

- the program in general was evaluated by John Wilding, EEC consultant, in fall of '92 with a visit to the field in September. This evaluation, like that which took place in '91, does not only fulfill the criteria of controlling but above all serves the function of giving advice in the definition of objectives and strategies.

- The forestry program was visited, as in every other year since its conception, by Jean Braud, a French forestry expert who worked in Kunar prior to the war.
- The nurseries were examined in detail by Henri Chaudet, a French sylviculture expert. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Chaudet who placed all his expertise at our disposal six months, on a voluntary basis. His in report both English and French can be consulted at MADERA.
- The Waygal valley was for eight months the focus of a socio-economic survey by two young agricultural engineers, MM Laurent Mercat and Damien Van der Heyden. This survey which served as a thesis for its authors, is to our knowledge the first to fully explore the socio-economic situation in Nuristan. It is currently available in French at MADERA and is soon to be translated into English. In our opinion it is a unique document for the deep insight it gives of this part of Afghanistan
- MADERA was instrumental in a survey conducted by ACBAR in October 1992 to explore international aid in the Kunar over the last few years and to provide recommendations for further action. Fruit of a collaboration amongst several NGO's, this survey is available at ACBAR (Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief).

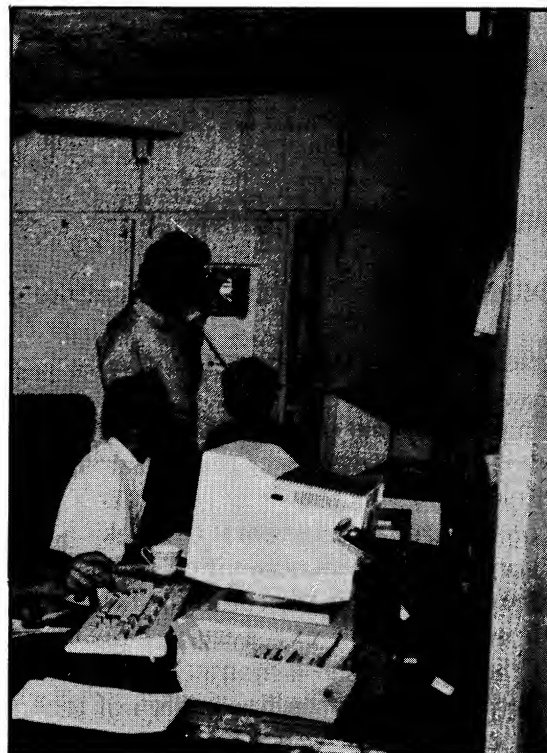
Office of the evaluation unit of MADERA -
Peshawar

SUPPORT

- the EEC
- the French Government

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- continue to collect data and make surveys
- evaluation of forestry program (April and October)
- socio-economic study of the lower valleys of Kunar and Laghman.



ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM

The Board of Directors and the Bureau of Paris

As in other organization the general orientation of the program is set by the Board of Directors from the headquarters in Paris. MADERA is an organization established according to French law, but the composition of its Board reflects its intention to portray itself as a truly European body. Several other committees channeling support to Afghanistan are always part of the MADERA Board of Directors (Dutch Committee Afghanistan, Norwegian Committee Afghanistan) as well as individuals with a pronounced continuous interest in Afghanistan. The President of MADERA, was until 1992, the mathematician Laurent Schwartz who is also the President of BIA from which MADERA emanates. For his own personal reasons, he was replaced in October '92 by Michel Verron, who worked in the past for UNESCO in Kabul. The Board of Directors convened three times in 1992. The Directors of the program participate in each meeting to report on activities.

MADERA has a General Delegate in Paris in charge of communication between the office in Peshawar and members of the Board, representing the organization when dealing with European donors, as well as dealing with a number of other administrative tasks : relations with banking institutions, recruitment of expatriate staff, administrative management of expatriate personnel.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary

President : Laurent SCHWARTZ

President : Michel VERRON

Vice

President : Ulrich FISHER

Treasurer : Jean François CAUTIN

General

Secretary : E l i s a b e t h K I N D
(representative of AMIA)
Camille FABRE
Alain LABROUSSE
Karine HAUGEN
Anne-Marie SPIESER
(representative of Solidarité
Afghanistan Belgique)

The Peshawar Bureau

The Peshawar office coordinates all the activities of the Afghanistan program. Since mid '91, it had deal with the finances and accounts management as well as the drafting of technical and financial activity reports destined for donors and the MADERA Board of Directors. In '92, some 40 programs proposals, progress reports and end of mission reports were completed. The amount of data generated necessitated the computerization of the services - subsequently implemented in mid '92.

The Director of the program is in charge of coordination of the activities. He is assisted by two expatriate technical coordinators, a finance manger, and two accountants who are also expatriates.

For the administration of the program, he relies on the following local personnel :

- 1 general manager, 4 regional managers (valleys of Kunar, Petch, Waygal and Laghman Province) who are in charge of 30 agro-veterinary centers and water management projects located in Afghanistan, 3 sectorial coordinators (forestry, stock breeding, training).

A weekly meeting attended by the principal personnel in charge takes place in Peshawar.

The Peshawar office takes care of personnel management, the program logistics, purchasing service, vehicle pool, central store and secretarial translation services.

The Peshawar office deals with coordination with other NGO's mainly by participating in sectorial or geographic meetings at ACBAR, coordination with the European Community office, and the various UN agencies.

In 1992, MADERA opened a new office in Jalalabad with the objective of transferring the major part of its administrative services there as soon as conditions permit it.

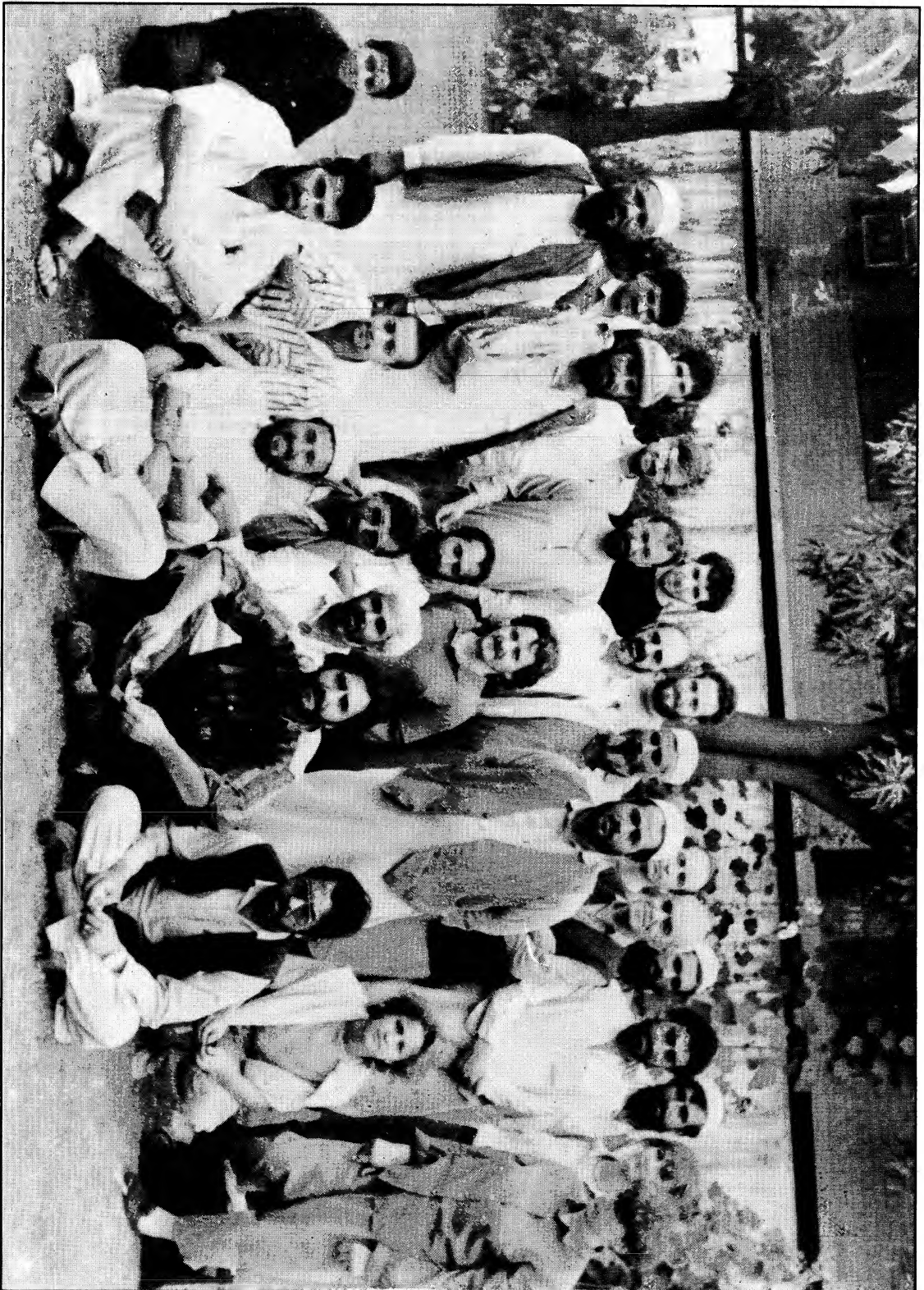
Of the 300 local employees of MADERA, 30 work in Pakistan while the rest are spread out in Kunar, Laghman, Ningarhar and the Hazaradjat.

SUPPORT

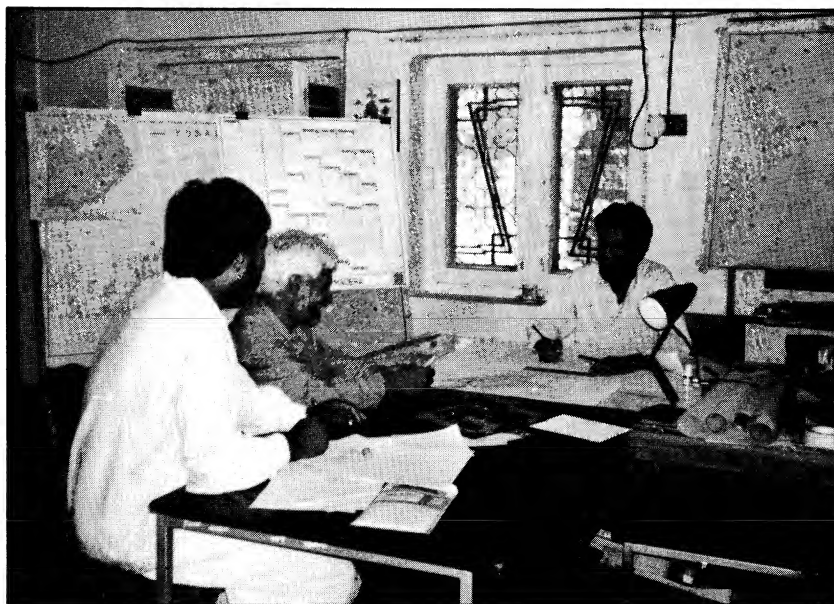
- The EEC
- The French government
- MADERA's own funds

OUTLOOK FOR 1993

- Carrying on the progressive shift of responsibility to the Afghan staff of the program.
- Shifting to Afghanistan (Jalalabad) part of the administration which is currently in Peshawar.



MADERA's staff in Peshawar office



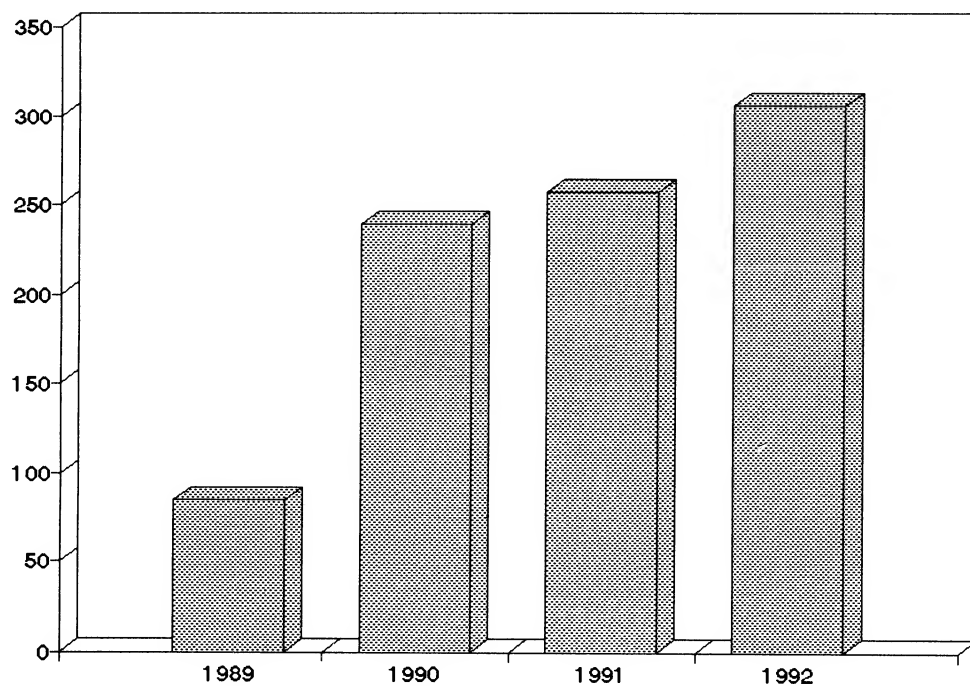
Mapping office of MADERA - Peshawar



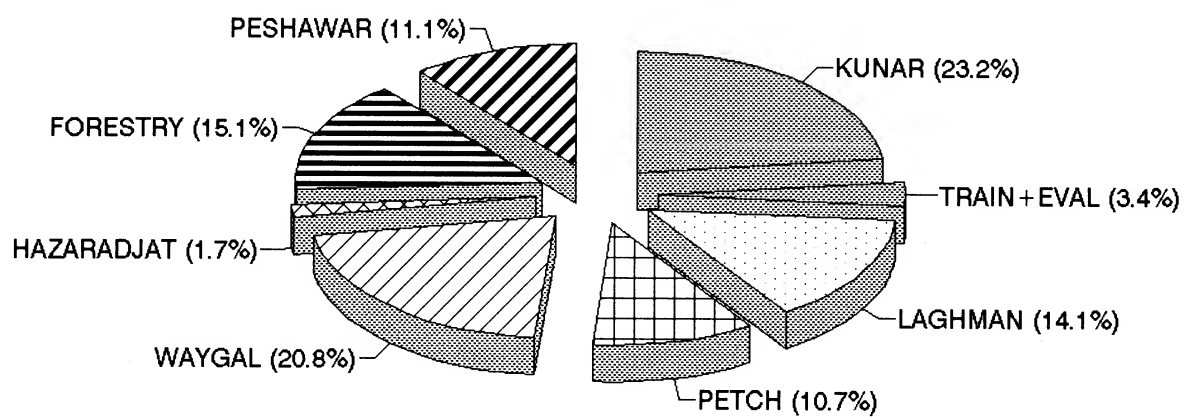
Extension office of MADERA - Peshawar

THE STAFF OF THE PROGRAM

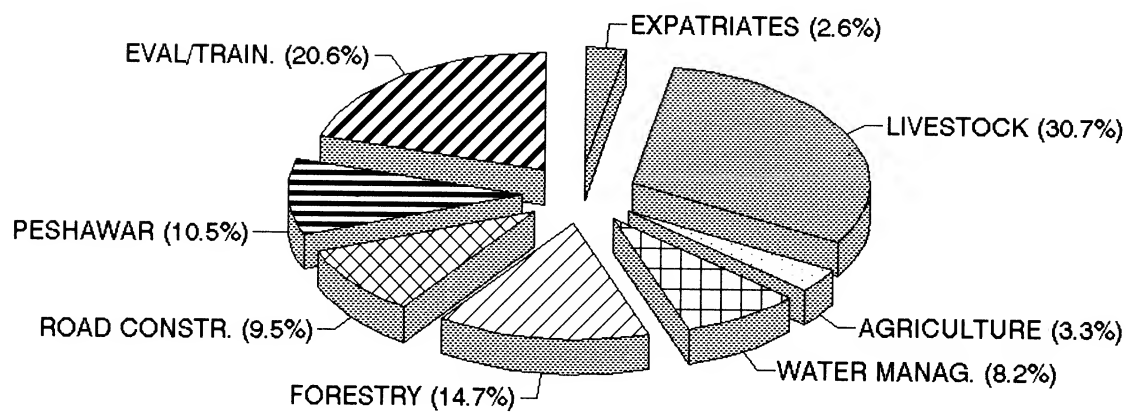
EVOLUTION OF MADERA STAFF
BETWEEN 1989 AND 1992



STAFF OF MADERA PER REGION
IN 1992 (Numbers of employees)



**STAFF OF MADERA PER SECTOR
IN 1992 (Numbers of employees)**



Expatriates : 1 Director of program, 1 Director of finance, 2 Technical Coordinators, 2 Accountants.,
1 Responsible for Evaluation, 1 Secretary.

**DISPATCHING OF THE PERSONNEL BY
NATIONALITY**

Expatriates :	8
Afghans :	294
Pakistanis :	4
TOTAL :	306

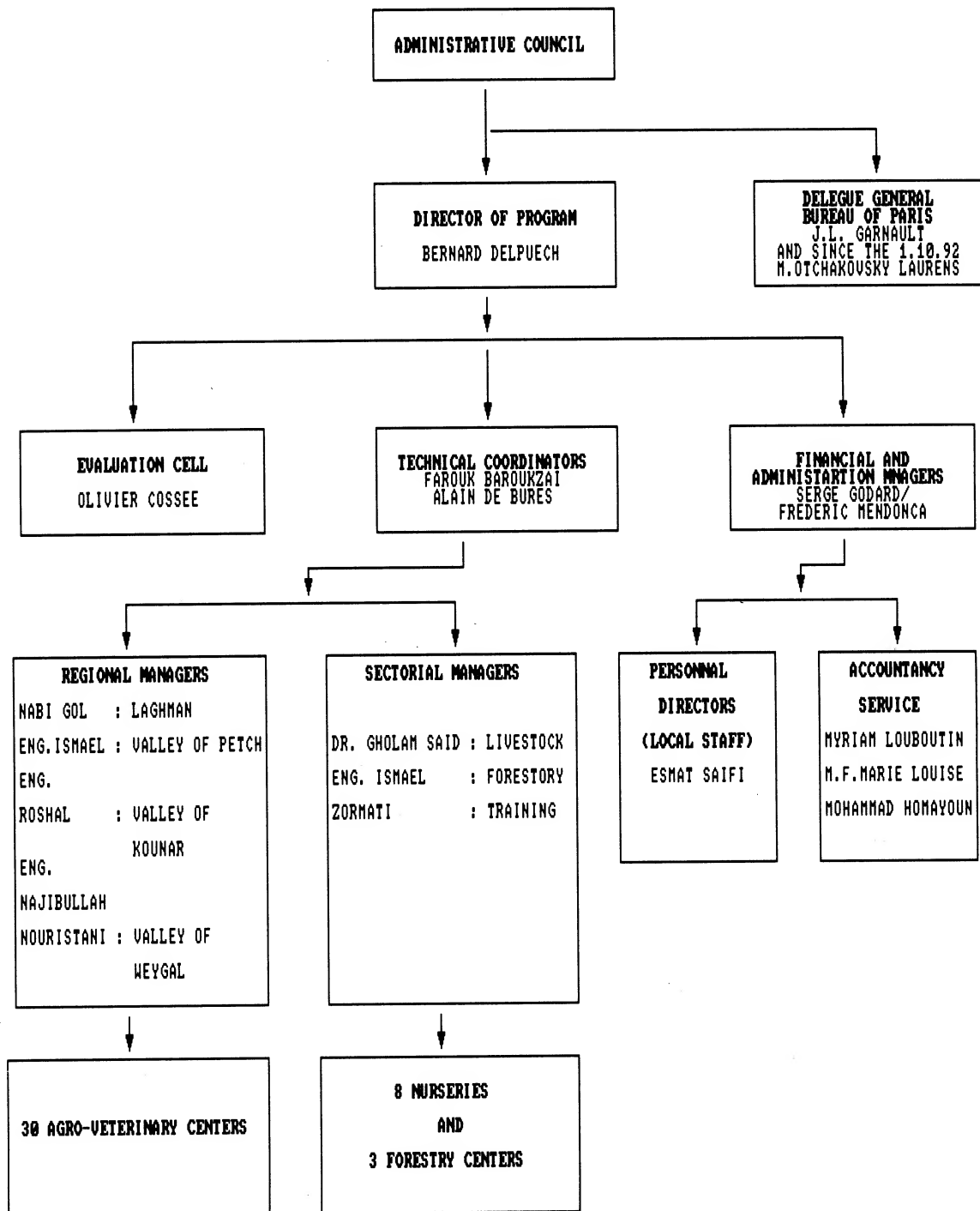
PERSONNEL IN AFGHANISTAN

Veterinarians :	6
Agronomists :	13
Hydraulic engineers :	6
Forestry engineers :	7
Technicians (agriculture, veterinary, ...)	: 68
Laborers :	57
Service staff :	87
Administration :	14
TOTAL :	258

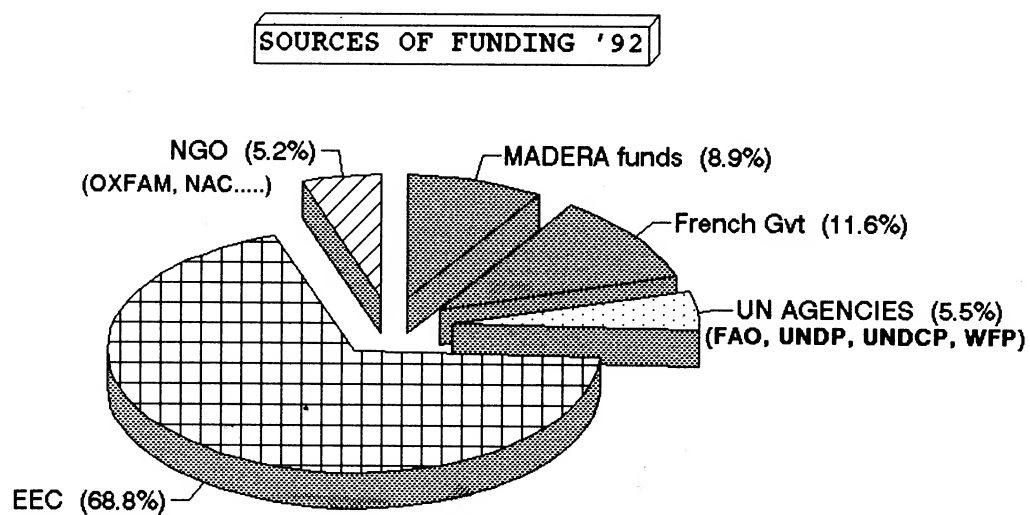
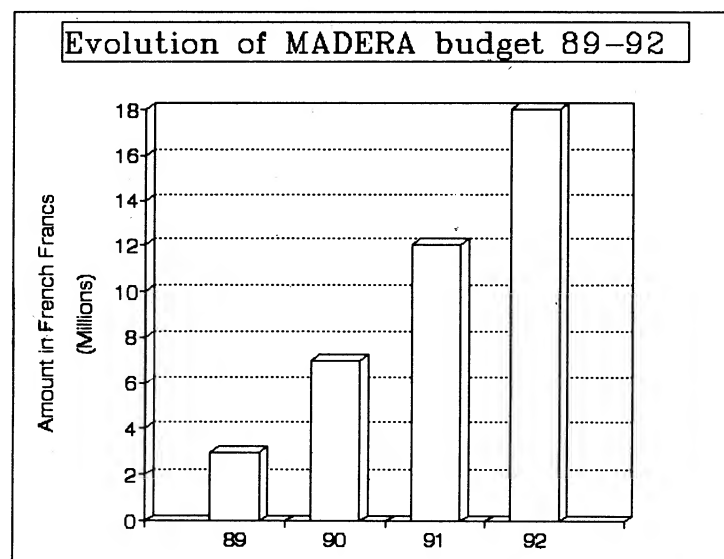
PERSONNEL IN PESHAWAR

Expatriates :	8
Administration :	9
Extension workers :	3
Translators :	2
TOTAL :	48

ORGANIZATION OF MADERA YEAR 1992



THE BUDGET



Total budget : 18.3 Millions FF (3.4 Millions Dollars)

DISTRIBUTION OF MADERA's RESOURCES IN 1992 IN FFR.

SECTOR	Budget 92 in FFR	%
AGRICULTURE	2220000	12.33%
CONTINGENCIES	630000	3.50%
VETERINARY	2730000	15.17%
WATER MANAG.	3170000	17.61%
TRAINING	1400000	7.78%
CONSTRUCTION	2520000	14.00%
RUNNING COST	2520000	14.00%
ADMINISTRATION	2810000	15.61%
TOTAL	18000000	100.00%

